

THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

OR,

MONTHLY MUSEUM

OF

KNOWLEDGE and RATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT.

No. XII.]—For DECEMBER, 1791.—[Vol. III.

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[Ornamented with a handsome ENGRAVING Illustrative of different SPECIES of SNOW, and a Piece of MUSICK.]

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

Lindor, is cordially thanked for his polite attention to our hints: We solicit his future correspondence.

Strictures upon the late Indian Expedition—reserved for the consideration of a military corps.

The Author of *Philenia*, a Tale, we shall be pleased to recognize hereafter.

Judicious extracts from Ramsay—much pleased with. Shall notice the promised minutes.

Stanzas, Sacred to the Memory of James Sutherland, Esq. will have a place next month.

TO POETICAL FRIENDS.

Stanzas to the Countess of Effingham—breathe the wish of every American.

Lavinia, will candidly forgive, some trivial alterations, in her Indian Victory.

Lines by Belinda—very acceptable.

The conclusion of Comala—merited attention.

A Rebus, with its permit—deemed contraband goods in the Court of Apollo.

Answers to a Rebus and Charade—pray solve the rest.

The insertion of *Philenia's* last composition, is a tribute of respect, due to the Sappho of America.

Maria's Elegy—worthy of her pen.

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	f.	d.
Funded Six per Cents,	22	3
Do. Three do.	13	3
Do. Deferred Six per Cents,	13	3
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W. H. Miller, New York



Specimens of Snow.

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T H E

MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

For D E C E M B E R, 1791.

OBSERVATIONS on different SPECIES of SNOW.

[Illustrated by an elegant Engraving.]

SNOW is a meteor formed by the freezing of the vapours of the atmosphere, and being crystallized, as it were, differs from hail and hoar frost. A flake of snow is composed of a number of distinct parts, which, in their descent towards the earth, happen to meet and adhere together; and thus, like a drop of rain, or a hail stone, the flakes are larger or smaller, according to the accession of parts coming into contact. A warm current of air crossing the passage of snow, softens the descending particles, and renders them susceptible of adhesion; hence the flakes are increased in size: An atmosphere thoroughly cold has a contrary tendency; and hence the snow falls in small and distinct congelations. The particles of snow are formed of fine shining spicula, which, diverging from a common center, run into an endless variety of beautiful figures. We have said that a flake is composed of several distinct parts: Those parts, when viewed through a glass, will appear to be severally complete in themselves, but generally of different configurations. If we look at a number of flakes together, we shall then perceive an astonishing variety of

these configurations; many of them so admirably beautiful, so exquisitely contrived, as to mock all attempts to explain or delineate them. A warmth in the atmosphere, the action of the sun's rays, or the blowing of the wind, will often blunt the points or break off the finer parts of snow, so as to give an appearance of irregularity or imperfection: But such appearances always proceed from one or other of these adventitious causes, and not from any defect in the natural configuration of the parts.—Nature is ever steady to her purpose.

The best time for observing snow, is immediately after it has fallen, when the air is dry, cold and calm. It was in this state of the weather, when the specimens annexed were delineated, by means of a pretty good glass: The snow was at that time of a fine and remarkably bright kind. Fig. 2 and 3 represent, in their natural sizes, as they appeared to the naked eye, two of those particles of which snow flakes are formed: The ten larger figures express similar parts, as they appeared when viewed through a magnifier: But the configurations of others were varied almost to infinity; and yet it was plain that all those varieties

varieties belonged to as many classes, in which no difference was perceivable in their respective configurations. Many of those particles were of exquisite beauty, far surpassing those on the plate; but they were so delicately fashioned, so complicated, and the spicula so inimitably interwoven, as to baffle every attempt to trace them with the pencil.

In the course of the same winter similar observations were occasionally made in Philadelphia, on different falls of snow. Appearances were always the same, except in one instance, where the snow fell large and fleecy: These flakes showed few or none of the characters which distinguished the small ones in other observations; they

appeared to be rather a confused blend of parts, exhibiting neither beauty nor variety of configuration—but this, we conceive, may be accounted for from reasons already assigned.

It may be amusing to those who have not turned their investigations towards the nature of snow, to be told, that every particle of it is formed of firm ice; and yet it floats, like the lightest substances, on the air: This is owing to the excess of its surface, in comparison to the matter contained under it; as gold itself, the heaviest of metals, may be extended in surface, till it will ride upon the least breath of air.

[*Columbian Magazine.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

FOR three years past, I have been a subscriber, to your very entertaining Magazine, and must acknowledge myself highly pleased, with your various exertions, to gratify the different tastes of those, who are the real patrons of this useful work.

The original design, that induced you to adopt prefatory plates to every number, was certainly commendable. You wished to preserve the genuine portraits of illustrious Americans, to present views of celebrated seats, public buildings, &c.—or to elucidate striking passages in the natural history of this new world, by accurate delineations of the subject. That you have done your best, is my firm belief. The only failure to be complained of, has resulted from the paucity of materials, which it was beyond your power to remedy: And hence many of the engravings, have been copies from European masters. It has been suggested that a Magazine cannot flourish, without these embellishments. I beg leave to question the solidity of the remark.

Carey's Museum, commands a most extensive circulation, independent of this aid. The Universal Asylum, or Columbian Magazine, has had none for nearly a twelvemonth. And the London Magazine, one of the oldest

in Europe, and which for many years was decorated with engravings, has lately appeared, with additional reputation, without them, except occasionally, to elucidate particular subjects. Do you ask, what substitute will please your friends? I answer, the giving monthly, *eight pages* more of letter press, which will contain valuable information or useful science, addressed to the heart or to the head, instead of those momentary appeals to the eye, which are looked at for a second, and never thought of again.

It was a reserve, that yourselves made, in the first proposals, to add eight pages extra, whenever a plate was wanting.

The addition of sixteen pages in failure of the plate and of the music, was another condition. There have been some particular months, when great events in the European world, demanded more notice, than you were able to bestow: When affairs of magnitude in our own hemisphere, merited many a page, that it never found vacant. Your late attention to Congressional and state legislative proceedings, with the increase of the Gazette, form an alteration in the first and second year's system, that reflects credit upon the plan of the third: But much still remains to be done.

I am

I am no enemy, to the embellishments of an elegant plate, or the decorations of favourite music. Perhaps particular views of nondescribed seats, or interesting physiognomical traits, purely original, may hereafter be presented. Your own good judgment will in these cases be your guide: But I cannot help asserting, that copied plates will never add to the list of your subscribers. There-

fore it is my wish, and the wish of a number of your readers, that you would try the experiment, and instead of an engraved picture, give us eight pages more of good matter from your types.—If on trial this should not prove satisfactory to your readers in general, you can easily step back into the old path. I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
O.

Boston, December 21, 1791.

DESCRIPTION of the CITY of WASHINGTON.

THE City of Washington, stands at the junction of the rivers Potowmack and the Eastern branch, extending nearly four miles up each, including a tract of territory, exceeded in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by none in America, if any in the world—For, although the land is apparently level, yet, by gentle and gradual swellings, a variety of elegant prospects are produced; while there is a sufficient descent to convey off the water occasioned by rain. Within the limits of the city, are a great many excellent springs, and by digging wells, water of the best quality may readily be had; besides, the never failing streams, that now run through that territory, are also to be collected for the use of the city.

The Eastern branch is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about four miles above its mouth, while the channel lies close along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious.—The Potowmack, although only navigable for small craft, for a considerable distance from its banks adjoining the city (excepting about half a mile above the junction of the rivers) will nevertheless afford a capacious summer harbour; as an immense number of ships may ride in the great channel, opposite to, and below, the city.

This metropolis, being situated upon the great post road, exactly equidistant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union, and

nearly so from the Atlantick to Fort Pitt, upon the best navigation and in the midst of the richest commercial territory in America, commanding the most extensive internal resources, is by far the most eligible situation for the residence of Congress; and as there is no doubt of its being pressed forward, by the public spirited enterprise of the people of the United States, and by foreigners, it will grow up with a degree of rapidity hitherto unparalleled in the annals of cities, and will soon become the admiration and delight of the world.

The plan of this city, agreeable to the directions of the President of the United States, was designed and drawn, by the celebrated *Major l'Enfant*; and is an inconceivable improvement upon all other cities in the world, combining not only convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful, that can possibly be introduced into a city.

The streets, in general, run due north and south, and east and west, forming rectangular squares.—The area for the *Congress house*, is situated upon the most beautiful eminence, little more than a mile from the Eastern branch, and not much more from the Potowmack; commanding a full and complete view of every part of the city, as well as a considerable extent of the country around.—The *President's house* will stand upon a rising ground, not far from the banks of the Potowmack, possessing a delightful water prospect, together with a commanding

commanding view of the Congress house and most of the material parts of the city. The houses for the great departments of State, the supreme court house and judiciary offices, the national bank, the general exchange, and the several market houses, with a variety of other publick buildings, are all arranged with equal propriety, judgment and taste, and such situations as, in practice, will be found the most convenient and proper.—Due south from the President's house, and due west from the Congress house, run two great pleasure parks, or malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Potowmack, and are ornamented at the sides with a variety of publick gardens and elegant buildings, &c.—Regularly interspersed through the city, where the most material streets cross, in the most important situations, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which in great cities are extremely useful and ornamental.—Fifteen of the best of these areas may be appropriated to the different States composing the union, not only to bear their respective names, but as proper places for them

to erect statues, obelisks or columns, to the memory of their favourite heroes or statesmen; providing they contribute towards the improvement of the lots around these areas, in such a manner as may be agreed upon.—From the Congress house, the President's house, and some of the other important areas in the city, run transverse avenues, or diagonal streets from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of charming prospects, and facilitate the communication through the city, but remove that insipid sameness that renders Philadelphia and Charleston unpleasing.—These great leading streets are all 160 feet wide, including a brick pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet, planted with trees, on each side; which will leave 30 feet of paved street for carriages.—The rest of the streets, are in general, 130 and 110 feet wide, and are now mostly run out upon true principles, from celestial observations, by the Geographer general of the United States, whose astronomical knowledge and scientific talents, are so universally known and admired.

FRUGAL.—A CHARACTER.

FRUGAL, orders his family to bed, so early, that they may rise with the sun the year round. Thus he saves candles; for the sun lights him for nothing; and he reckons the sun affords a better light than a candle. Morning drams, and flip before dinner, he has disused for many years. This is a considerable saving: And he now enjoys better health and eats with a better appetite, than when he used them. He keeps a plenty of wholesome food, good beer and cyder; and requires of his labourers no more work than they can perform with the strength of these. Ardent spirits, he thinks, ought to be reserved for occasional use. And he says, his people do more work, and do it much better, than they did four years ago, when he indulged them in the free

use of rum. Besides, they seldom quarrel with one another. When he sees a young fellow turn down two or three glasses of rum in quick succession "There" says he, "is a fellow who will always be poor: He will be a drunkard before he is forty years old." As he was once on a visit at a friend's house, in a town at some distance, he saw a man in a poor habit with a bottle in his hand, passing the street just before sun down on Saturday. He observed, that the man went into a retailer's shop, and soon returned and entered a small house. "There," says Mr. *Frugal* to his friend, "is a miserable family, soon to be maintained by the town. They waste the earnings of the week in rum. They cannot keep Sunday without a bottle. They never go to meeting.

meeting. I dare say, the woman and children are as nasty and ragged as Hottentots, and almost as ignorant. They plead, I suppose, in excuse for not going to church, or sending their children to school, that they are so poor, and have so many rates to pay, that they cannot procure clothes. If one of the family happens to be sick, I presume the neighbourhood must be called upon to supply them with the necessaries of life. And all this for rum." "You have hit it exactly," says the gentleman of the house; "and this is the case of several other families among us. Rum is the ruin of them."

Frugal never goes to a tavern without business, nor tarries longer than to finish the business that called him there. If he meets a friend, whom

he is glad to see, instead of treating him at the tavern, he invites him to his house; for he says, he can better give a friend a dinner or supper at home, than half a mug of flip at a tavern; and can enjoy with him a much more social chat. He observes, that some men invite their friends to the tavern, because they love the place themselves: And then by tavern expenses they are become so poor, that they cannot entertain a friend at their own houses. At the tavern they can go upon tick, and pay all off by and by in a lump with a cow, or a piece of land.

Frugal is punctual to pay his debts, and never contracts more than he can pay in season. Thus he saves interest, the expense of suits and the vexation of contentions with his neighbours.

BRITISH MEMOIRS of the KING and QUEEN of FRANCE.

[Inserted as a Specimen of the BLACK ART, in the 17th Century.]

HIS present most Christian Majesty, Lewis XVI. was born in 1754, and succeeded his grandfather Lewis XV. in 1774; having been married to Maria Antonietta in 1770.

With respect to the political talents and principles of the *Grand Monarque*, little can be said; it being perfectly understood that his talents are rather beneath mediocrity; and his politics have been wholly under the influence of others. We need only observe of them, that they have reduced the Gallick kingdom from a very respectable situation, to anarchy and confusion; from the most unlimited despotism, to abject servility.

Still, however, Lewis is neither to be blamed nor pitied. Measures of his own dictating have not thus hurled him from the arbitrary pinnacle; and, happily for him, he is destitute of that keenness of sensibility which might tend to embitter life, and render even a diadem, under so humiliating a tenure, little better than a crown of thorns.

He is a prince without ambition, without arrogance, and without vanity: Then what has he sacrificed at the shrine of liberty! Destitute of

those ungovernable passions, he has still the full enjoyment of every earthly blessing. He has a handsome consort, whom he affectionately loves; and, though his treasury may not be in the most excellent plight, it cannot be supposed but he will at all times have a sufficient number of *Louis d'Ores* to gratify his moderate wishes.

It is a maxim in the British laws, that a *King can do no wrong*. This observation may, with the utmost propriety, be applied to the French King, whose disposition is so mild and beneficent that he cannot *do wrong*, without offering the greatest violence to his nature. He has, indeed, been accused of loving his bottle, or rather his bowl, (punch being his Majesty's favourite liquor) and that frequent inebriation is the consequence. He is also charged with eating to excess; and all his gratifications are said to be of the sensual kind. His diversions are those of the chase; but, since the late transactions, he has found it inconvenient to traverse vast forests, and therefore amuses himself with shooting sparrows; a sort of game that there is no danger of there being a scarcity of, their prolific qualities rendering

rendering such a circumstance almost impossible. When the weather will not admit of this kind of out door sport, he frequently has recourse to his lathe ; a branch of business in which he has greatly distinguished himself. He is arrived to such perfection in the art of turning, that only one Monarch * in Europe can excel him. When he is determined to be industrious, he can, in the course of one day, produce a button of a most singular excellence.

With this accommodating temper, and simplicity of amusements, Lewis cannot be much affected at such a trifle as a revolution. There is but one circumstance that gives him the least uneasiness : He is remarkably uxorious, but he fears the royal passion is not reciprocal. He wishes to have *love for love*, but he has his doubts whether there is as much ardour on the side of Antonietta, as on his own.

The consort of Lewis XVI. has a fair complexion, with large blue eyes, and is indeed, a beautiful woman. She is, however, too sensible

* George the Third.

of this pre-eminence of face. She has a sister, one of the unmarried arch-duchesses, who was not equally delighted with a fair countenance, as will appear from the following anecdote :— Being attacked with the small-pox, that professed enemy to beauty, she called for a looking glass, and, with unaffected pleasantry took leave of those features she had often heard praised, and which she believed would be greatly changed before she should see them again.

Antonietta has frequently been accused of having endeavoured to extend that power which was annexed to the throne of France ; and that the methods which she suggested to make arbitrary power more arbitrary, has occasioned the mortal blow which despotism has received in our neighbouring kingdom. Whether this is precisely the case, we will not pretend to say ; possessing too much of the spirit of gallantry to pass so harsh a sentence upon any lady, without the fullest evidence of her guilt.

[*Political Magazine*, 1791.

INTREPIDITY of a NEGRO WOMAN.

"SOME hundreds of Negroes were spread upon the deck, all of whom had their feet in irons. Their hands were disengaged, because it was the hour in which their miserable nourishment was distributed to them. There did I see grief express itself in all its varied forms ; some deluged the planks with their tears ; others fiercely demanded vengeance from Heaven ; and others, with motionless eyes, looked towards their native land, which they could no longer perceive. On one side a husband sustained his fainting wife, whose weeping infant in vain sucked the breasts which were dried up with sufferings ; on another, a son, driven to raging madness, tore out his teeth with gnawing the chains which crushed his father's limbs. Around us were planted armed murderers, with smiles on their lips and audacity on their fronts.

"Nothing was wanting to complete this scene but an instance of that dumb ferocity, that last courage of despair, of which man is capable, when

his soul has become steeled beneath the torments of injustice : A female Negro gave us this example. She was pregnant, and the pains of labour seized her ; by a gesture she gave intimation of it to our guards ; they removed her from the crowd and placed her on a sail on the after part of the vessel ; without uttering a single cry, without a moan, without shedding a tear, she delivered herself. Scarcely did she perceive her infant, when she seized it, gazed on it with a fierce eye, looked around her, saw herself little observed ; crawled to the edge of the ship ; gave her son the first and last kiss, and precipitated herself with him into the waves. Then the alarms of disappointed avarice took the place of humanity. Urban swore, stormed, threatened the guards. They slackened sail—some sailors threw themselves into the sea. Useless efforts ! the irons of the poor Negro had plunged her beyond their reach ; they took up the infant, but it was dead."

STORY

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

S T O R Y of P H I L E N I A.

IN one of my late rambles through a neighbouring county, I was compelled by the inclemency of the weather, to call for lodging at a private house. It was an edifice of antiquity, and discovered the mechanical ingenuity of its fabricator. Having knocked at the door, I was bid to come in, by a voice, resembling that of a female. On entering I was not deceived. At the further end of an elegant apartment, sat a lady, with all the marks of a settled melancholy painted on her countenance. In her right hand was a book, entitled the *Friend of Sorrow*. Her left, supported her head, in a gentle decline. I apologized for the abrupt manner, in which I had intruded on her hours of meditation, and was going to retire; when, with an air of benignity she politely begged me to sit; assuring me at the same time, that her hours of meditation, though the most precious of her life, did not so far ingross her attention, as to make her insensible to the cries of distress. The affability which sparkled in her countenance, induced me to comply with her invitation. I sat, I gazed! my soul was lost in wonder and admiration, at a scene, which was rendered doubly affecting, by the long melancholy silence that ensued. After her first emotions had subsided, she thus addressed me. "Kind stranger, be not surprised at the lonely situation, in which you find an unfortunate female. I once was happy, indeed I was. Blessed with whatever could render life agreeable, my youthful hours unfulfilled passed away. But why should I call to mind what then I was; alas 'tis what I shall never, never be again. Fallacio's gone, and with him all my hopes of future happiness." Here she was overpowered by the strength of affection: Her delicate frame yielded to the force of contending passions: She sunk back in her chair, in an agony of grief. In this state of complete sensibility and distress; destitute of parents,

destitute of friends, destitute of those pleasing sensations, which flow from conscious innocence, exposed to the malignant shafts of calumny from the men, and made the scoff and derision of the female world; thus I lay, friendless and forsaken, deprived of her dearer self, virtue; abandoned by one, whose vows of eternal constancy are registered in the annals of futurity, what must be the feelings of the unhappy Philenia?—Even like a ship on some boisterous ocean, that is made the sport of conflicting elements, one moment borne on surging billows aloft in air, the next enveloped in the vast abyss: Now darkness with all its gloomy horrors appals the crew; anon the lightning, with still more dreadful aspect, unfolds an eddy, yawning to receive them. On one side ocean, with long extended roar, seems rolling, pregnant with new disasters; whilst rocks and foaming seas, big with terrifick omens, threaten them on the other: Terror and amazement, cries, shrieks, and loud laments, proclaim their aggregate despair.—So Philenia: But to return.

Whilst I was endeavouring to alleviate her misery by pouring the balm of consolation into her afflicted bosom, a female entered the room, whom I afterward found to be a distant relation of the unfortunate sufferer: Of her I enquired the cause of so much virtue in distress, who gave me the following narration. "The unhappy person who has just retired, and in whose misfortunes every feeling heart must sympathize, was born of honourable and wealthy parents in the county of Plymouth; who dying at an early period, left their tender orphan to combat various ills. It was about this time, that the beauties of her mind began to shine forth with distinguished lustre. Sensibility and love appeared in every smile. Whilst the tender bud, expanding into bloom, outshone the spring, with all its vernal beauty.

These

These internal qualifications, in union with symmetry itself, and adorned with all the external graces of magnificence and show, beamed too resplendent, not to attract the admiration of beholders. At the age of fifteen, an age in which the inexperienced fair want most advice, she became acquainted with Fallacio, a then student at law, in the neighbourhood where she resided. His brilliant appearance, together with the gracefulness of his person, and manner of address, captivated the heart of the unsuspecting Philenia. Innocent herself, she expected to find others so. Fatal expectation! and still more fatal dissimulation!

"At length, by a long continued series of the most artful insinuations, accompanied with the most solemn protestations of eternal love and friendship, he triumphed over the innocence and virtue, of the once happy, but now abandoned and disconsolate Philenia. Language would be too faint; expression would be lost in the immensity of thought and imagination, were I to attempt to describe her feelings, when with a heart of insensibility, and calloused even to the affecting calls of humanity, he upbraided her credulity, and immediately left the room. In vain did she remind him of his past promises: In vain did the tear of affliction flow from the eye of injured innocence, since no friend was there, to sympathize in her distress. Twice three months have now elapsed, and not a ray of light to cheer her disconsolate bosom; waiting with perfect resignation, for that beatifick morn, when she shall be wafted from a state of imperfection and deceit, to that heaven of rest, where liquid streams of happiness, shall never cease to flow." Here we were interrupted by a feeble groan in an adjoining room, and bursting open the door, beheld, O melancholy sight! the lovely Philenia mantled in all the habiliments of death. She had listened, it seems, to her female companion, whilst enumerating those scenes of youthful joys and amusements, from which, through inexperienced age, she unhappily had fallen. The sudden transition from the zenith of felicity, to the lowest depths of misery,

was a change, too painful for languishing nature to support. She fainted, she fell! Fell like a bright and morning star, that falls to rise, and then shines for a moment.

Happy Philenia, could this have been the final conflict, could now thy soul have winged its way to regions of consummate bliss; but fate, ever watchful of its votaries, had reserved thee for a more pathetick scene. A long, a last adieu, to all her soul held dear, must occupy the few remaining moments of life. Sensible therefore of her approaching dissolution, and concerned for the happiness of its cooperating cause, she wrote him the following letter. "O Fallacio, for whom my undivided heart, still retains its primeval affection; pardon me once, this last intrusion. But a few more fleeting moments, and you will be completely happy in my death. I am verging to a boundless eternity, from whence there is no return, no reprieve; but an endless duration of happiness or misery. Solemn consideration, worthy the contemplation of men or angels.—Yet go I must; ere long embark on this shoreless ocean, and soar to bliss, or sink to endless night. I feel a willingness to entrust my all to him, whose mercy knows no bounds. Though great my crime, sincerity I trust, will expiate the guilt, and land me safe on joy's immortal shore. Yet something—I know not what—lies heavy on my mind. Shall I never, never see you more? O Fallacio, why did you love? or rather, why did you say you loved.—When I, as to a guardian parent, and bosom friend, committed my more than life, why did you deceive me? Why then was that heart, once the asylum of all my joys, converted to adamantine marble? But why do I interrogate? Why linger here in doubtful suspense. My die is cast. Devouring time rolls on the awful period. I feel its near approach. O my heart.—Farewell, Farewell, a long Fare—well,"—she would have written, but fainting, she sunk back on the pillow, and exchanged a world of anxiety and pain, for a mansion of sure and never ending felicity.

PHILOPARTHENOS.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of P L A T O.

THE same memorable year which produced the Peloponnesian war, gave birth to Plato. He was descended from the Codridæ, the most illustrious as well as the most opulent family in Athens. His education was worthy of his birth. The gymnastick formed and invigorated his body; his mind was enlarged and enlightened by the studies of poetry and geometry, from which he derived that acuteness of judgment, and that warmth of fancy, which, being both carried to excess, render him at once the most subtle and the most flowery writer of antiquity. In his twentieth year he became acquainted with Socrates; and having compared his own poetical productions with those of his immortal predecessors in the walk of literature, he committed the former to the flames, and totally addicted himself to philosophy. During eight years he continued an assiduous hearer of Socrates; an occasional indisposition prevented him from assisting at the last conversations of the sage, before he drank the fatal hemlock. Yet these conversations, as related to him by persons who were present, Plato has delivered down to the admiration of posterity; and the affecting sensibility with which he minutely describes the inimitable behaviour of Socrates on this trying occasion, proves how deeply the author was interested in his subject.

Fear or disgust removed the scholar of Socrates from the murderers of his master. Having spent some time in Thebes, Elis, and Megara, where he enjoyed the conversation of several of his fellow disciples, the love of knowledge carried him to Magna Græcia; from thence he sailed to Cyrene, attracted by the fame of the mathematician Theodorus; Egypt next deserved his curiosity, as the country to which the science of Theodorus owed its birth, and from which the Pythagoreans in Magna Græcia derived several tenets of their philosophy.

At his return to Athens, Plato

could have little inclination to engage in publick life. The days were past when the virtues of a Solon, or of a Lycurgus, could reform the manners of their countrymen. In early periods of society, the example and influence of one able and disinterested man, may produce a happy revolution in the community of which he is a member. But in the age of Plato, the Athenians had fallen into dotage and imbecility. His luxuriant fancy compares them sometimes to old men, who outlived their senses, and with whom it is vain to reason; sometimes to wild beasts, whom it is dangerous to approach; sometimes to an unfruitful soil, that chokes every useful plant, and produces weeds only. He prudently withdrew himself from a scene, which presented nothing but danger or disgust, and purchased a small villa in the suburbs near the academy or gymnasium, that had been so elegantly adorned by Cimon. To this retirement, his fame attracted the most illustrious characters in his age: the noblest youths of Athens daily frequented the school of Plato; and here he continued above forty years, with little interruption, except from his voyages into Sicily, instructing his disciples, and composing his Dialogues, to which the most distinguished philosophers in ancient and modern times are greatly indebted, without excepting those who reject his doctrines, and affect to treat them as visionary.

The capacious mind of Plato embraced the whole circle of science. The objects of human thought had, previously to his age, been reduced, by the Pythagoreans, to certain classes or genera; the nature of truth had been investigated; and men had distinguished the relations, which the predicate of any proposition can bear to its subject. The sciences had already been divided into the natural and moral; or, in the language of Plato, into the knowledge of divine and human things. The frivolous art of syllogism was not as yet invented;

vented ; and the logick of Plato was confined to the more useful subjects of definition and division, by means of which he attempted to fix and ascertain not only the practical doctrines of morals and politicks, but the abstruse and shadowy speculations of mystical theology. It is much to be regretted, that this great and original genius should have mistaken the proper object as well as the natural limits of the human understanding, and that most of the enquiries of Plato and his successors should appear extremely remote from the publick transactions of the times in which they lived. Yet the speculations in which

they were engaged, how little soever they may be connected with the political revolution of Greece, seem too interesting in themselves to be entirely omitted in this historical work, especially when it is considered that the philosophy of Plato and his disciples has been very widely diffused among all the civilized nations of the world ; that during many centuries, it governed with uncontroled sway the opinions of the speculative part of mankind ; and that the same philosophy still influences the reasonings, and divides the sentiments of the learned in modern Europe.

[*Dr. Gillies.*]

METHOD of PRESERVING SALMON in SNOW and ICE.

[In a letter from GEORGE DEMPSTER, Esq, to Mr. JOHN RICHARDS, Fish Curer in Perth.]

THE moment I sent you the hint about preserving fish in snow and ice, I applied to Mr. Dalrymple (Alexander) for further particulars : I found he spoke by report. But the person is in England, and he has written to him. But it would seem to me, that with the spirit of enquiry and experiment of this age and this country, we shall speedily exceed the Chinese as much in this as in other arts.

“ We know that heat and cold communicate themselves to adjoining bodies, till they are all at an equal degree of heat or cold, but proportioned to their respective masses.

“ Thus if a body weighing 10lb. weight, has 80 degrees of heat, and another body of the same weight only 30 degrees, and if they are put in contact, both bodies will soon be 55 degrees hot. But if the cold body be double weight, the heat of both will be proportionably less, and so forth. On this principle I should think

it might be adviseable to deposite salmon when newly caught, in an ice house, and cover them over with ice. The salmon would soon be frozen, and in that state they might be preserved in a tight dry chamber, in the hold of a vessel, with a very small proportion of snow, perhaps not more than their own weight. And when there is an anxiety about dispatching the salmon soon, they might be split, or cut into small slices, before being put to freeze. If they are dispatched in frosty weather, the object in that case would be, to let the air get free access to them in the vessel, which would answer all the purposes of ice or snow.

“ There is so much reason in this way of conveying a delicate article like fish to a distant market, that it will be a pity to be discouraged, by a first and second unsuccessful attempt. We know in all the frozen regions, poultry, and meat of every kind, is killed soon after the frost sets in, and used

used in very good condition occasionally through the winter. It would perhaps be no bad speculation to send poultry, eggs, and above all, game, in the same way. It is the custom here for fishmongers to make presents to their customers, of hares and woodcocks. They would be glad to find such articles at Billingsgate. The apartments in the vessels might perhaps be lined with flag stones, being more retentive of cold than wood. Might not fruit, oranges, lemons, and apples, be brought back among the snow or ice from London, to good account in the winter time? In short, this scheme seems to bid fair to open a new and very extensive species of coasting trade, not only with London, but between the whole northern and southern parts of the island."

This experiment of preserving

salmon by means of ice, has proved very successful. The fish are put in an ice house as soon as they are caught; from thence they are shipped for London in strong wooden boxes, containing six or seven salmon each. A board of ice is placed at the bottom, and on each side of the box; this being done, the salmon are placed upon one another, with a board of ice between them, and another at the top of the box. Being thus placed alternately between thick boards of ice, they will eat as fresh and sweet as when they are brought out of the water.

In my last journey from the North Highlands, I was informed at Banff, that the salmon are there bled at the gills as soon as they are hauled into the boats, which method is considered as an improvement in curing.

ORIENTAL APOLOGUE.

[By SADI.]

THREE inhabitants of Balck, who travelled together, found a treasure. They divided it, and continued their route, conferring with each other on the use they should make of their newly acquired wealth. As the provisions they had brought along with them were consumed, they were under a necessity for sending to the nearest town, in order to get some. The youngest was charged with this commission, and departed. He said to himself on the way, how rich am I! But I should be much richer, if I had been alone, when we found the treasure: The companions of my journey have taken away two parts from me: Might not I recover them? Yes, this could be easily done; I need only poison the victuals I am going for. When I return, I may

say, that I dined in town; my companions will eat without suspecting any thing, and will die. I have but the the third of the treasure, and I then shall have the whole. In the mean time, the two other travellers, seated, under the shade of a tree, said to one another, what a strange mishap it is, that we should fall into company with that young fellow! We have been obliged to divide the treasure with him; his share should have belonged to us, and then we could call ourselves rich. He will soon return; we have good poignards.—The young man returns; his companions assassinate him: They afterwards eat of the poisoned victuals and die; and then the treasure belongs to nobody.

REFLECTIONS

REFLECTIONS ON A U T U M N.

EVERY season of the year, like the life of man, is intermixed, more or less, with beauties and deformities, with storms and sunshine, with scenes both delightful and disagreeable. *Spring*, like *youth*, is the season of animation, sprightliness and merriment. *Winter*, like *old age*, has more of fears than of hopes, more of pains than of pleasures; its days and nights are tedious and joyless; its prospects are depressing and gloomy. In *Summer*, as in ripening *manhood*, all is fervid, vigorous and productive. *Autumn*, like the *mature age* of man, is tranquil and sedate. It presents us with loaded branches of ripened fruit; and then with fading beauties, falling leaves, nipping frosts, plaintive sounds, dying insects, growling tempests, unmelodious groves, naked hills, and pillaged fields.

The Speculator solicits the attention of his readers, while he moralizes on this distinguishing feature of Autumn, now declining into Winter, *the fading of the leaf*. The vivid greenness of the leaf denotes the vigorous and flourishing state of that, and of the tree which bears it; whereas the fading and fall of the leaf shews weakness, decay and dissolution. While the leaf retains its verdure, it derives a sufficiency of nourishment from the stock, and adheres firmly to the bough, and is in the state of its greatest security. But when it fades, there is an evident failure in its nutrition, its adherence is weakened, and it is more liable to be blown off by the winds. Leaves are the tenderest parts of the trees, and most exposed to be nipped by frosts, blasted by mildews, eaten by worms, or torn

from their branches by the rude tempests. By the leaves too, are discovered the earliest symptoms of the flourishing or decay of the tree which produces them. In all these respects they are emblematical of man; and in all these circumstances they are alluded to by writers both sacred and profane. The frailty of man saddens almost every page in the bible. While we read over the accounts of the successive generations, and of the various nations which have inhabited this globe, we see them fading, falling and driven away, like leaves in windy Autumn.

Man, being formed of the dust of the ground, his body is necessarily feeble, frail and perishing. Being composed of disagreeing and separable particles—of solids and fluids mixed, his body carries in it the seeds of disease, and the principles of dissolution. And if we consider the quality of the food we eat, of the liquors we drink, and of the air we breathe; we shall find that we take in what is noxious as well as what is wholesome. Heat and cold, dryness and moisture, toil and indolence, the operation of the passions and appetites—all conspire to wear out the machine and lay it in ruins.

All this is confirmed by our own observation and experience. We see in others, we feel in ourselves, the symptoms of decay, the approaches of dissolution, and the harbingers of death. Diseases, pains and casualties, infinite in number and variety, are, every day, and in every place, at work, making their ravages amongst our feeble race, like nipping frosts, or boisterous winds, or corroding worms, amongst the tender leaves.

“While

"While man is growing, life is in decay,
And cradles rock us nearer to the tomb.
Our birth is nothing but our death begun,
As rapers waste the moment they take fire."

As some leaves are cropt or wither while in their prime, are preyed upon by insects, or torn away by the rude blast; so among the children of men, some die in childhood and youth, and some in the strength and vigour of manhood. But however the leaves may retain their verdure and their hold through the spring, the summer and a considerable part of autumn, and may escape all the injuries of blights, insects and tempests, yet before the arrival of winter they will begin to put on a sickly hue, even though no frost should happen to nip and tarnish them. So it is with mankind. Should they survive all the dangers, diseases and accidents to which childhood, youth and manhood are exposed, and continue sixty or seventy years, untouched by sickness or casualty, and unbroken by affliction; still old age would come—nature would decay—the springs of life would wear out, and the vital current grow weaker and weaker until it ceased to flow. Few indeed are the seasons which are so mild as to permit the leaves to grow and flourish until they decay of themselves without the aid of the frost. And rare are the instances among

men, where persons have the opportunity of trying how long nature will hold out, when it is not injured and weakened by accident and distemper. But sooner or later leaves will fall, and life will decay. Winter finishes the one, and death the other. Or if there are some trees which are properly Ever-Greens, whose leaves retain an unfading verdure through all the seasons, in spite of autumn's frost or winter's snow; yet among the human species, there is no man that liveth and shall not see death. As to the young, they feel their vivacity and vigour rather increasing than abating. But let them not presume. The worm may be at the root; an early frost may nip them, or some infectious blast may suddenly wither them. Or if none of these happen, yet old age will invade them.—In the fading verdure of the woods; in the decaying, falling leaves of every tree, both young and old may view themselves as in a mirror, and learn their frailty and rapid progress to dissolution. But however our bodies fade, let our virtues flourish. Then, as verdant and fruitful trees, we shall beautify and benefit the world, and at death be transplanted to the Paradise above, where our leaf shall not wither, nor our root decay.

[Worc. Spec.]

The EXPIRING MAID.

DOES this rose look so gay—
to mock my faded form?—
I will turn me from its beauties
while I remains the symbol of
what it was, and wait the evening
hour when it will become the
emblem of what I am. That venerable oak which stretches forth its bare limbs where no verdure

sprouts, and in whose trunk vegetation has lost its powers, soothes my anxious heart.—But that tree has long been the glory of the plain, an entire age conducted it to a slow maturity, and a long course of years watch over its decay, while I am scarce opened into blossom when I feel my approaching

proaching end—and a moment beholds me perish.—But wherefore should I complain? my life has been without offence, and that I die for love cannot be imputed to me as a crime by the being who gave me such a tender heart, and clothed the virtue of heaven in the mortal form which Horatio bore. I loved heaven in him, and am going to an eternal participation of it with him. His form is mouldering away—but what of that? our souls are still united, and my dust will soon mingle with his; the cyprus that grows beside his grave will soon cast its shadow over mine;

nor will it disgrace even his celestial nature, to feel the glory of the sacrifice. Ye chaste authors of my being—ye tender guardians of my infancy—ye faithful friends of my youth—regret me not, you will soon see me no more. But I shall be happy:—It seems as if Horatio's spirit waited for mine—that heaven cannot be perfect without me.—Does a disordered fancy deceive me, or is he not in yonder cloud?—He seems to chide my delays. I come, Horatio; be not impatient, nature will soon resign me—the bands are loosed—one more sigh, and I am thine forever!

IT WILL DO FOR THE P R E S E N T.

THIS common saying does as much mischief in society as *rum* or *a pestilence*. If I hear a man, whether a farmer, a mechanick, or any other person, often repeat that saying, and appear to act from the opinion, that *it will do for the present*, I rely on it he is a sloven, a drone, or something worse. I never knew such a man thrive.

A young man, setting out in life, is in haste to be married. He wants a house to live in, but is not fully able to build one. Yet his pride requires a large showy house. At last, between poverty and pride, he determines to build a large house, but not to finish it, till he is *more able*. He sets up a large three story house, with four rooms in a story—he covers it, and paints it *red*.—This is a showy house. His pride exults to see passengers stare at his elegant house—but though *pride* governs the *outside*, *poverty* reigns *within*. He can finish but two rooms, half finish one or two more—and lay a loose floor above to spread his corn upon—this elegant mansion house then is a granary—a corn house—the man and a litter of children below—and rats and mice above: But the man says, *it will do for the present*. True, but the man has but twenty or thirty acres of land,

or an indifferent trade—his family grows faster than his income. He is not able to finish his house—the covering soon decays, and admits water—the house falls to pieces—the man is forced, *poor*, into the wilderness, or he and his children loiter about, dependant on their neighbours for subsistence by day labour.

I know one of these *do for the present farmers*, who never effectually repairs his fences: But when a breach is made, he fills it with a bush, that a sheep may remove—if a rail be broke, and another be not at hand, he takes the next billet of wood, inserts one end in the post, and ties up the other with elm or hickory bark—he says, *this will do for the present*. His cattle learn to be unruly. To remedy the evil, fetters, shackles, clogs, yokes, and what he calls *pokes*, are invented: and his cattle and horses are doomed to hobble about their pasture, with a hundred weight of wood or iron machines about their feet and necks. The man himself in two years spends time enough in patching up his fences and making fetters, to make a good effectual fence round his whole farm, which would want very little repairing in twenty years.

In family affairs, these *do for the present*

sent folks double the necessary labour. They labour hard to put things out of order—and then it requires nearly the same work to put them into order again. A man uses an axe, a hoe, a spade, and throws it down where he uses it—instead of putting it in its proper place, under cover. Exposed to the weather, tools do not last more than half so long as when kept housed. But this is not all—a sloven leaves the tool where he last used it—or throws it down any where at random. In a few days he wants it again—he has forgotten where he left it—he goes to look for it—he spends perhaps half an hour in search of it, or walks a distance to get it. This time is lost, for it breaks in upon some other business. The loss of this small portion of time appears trifling; but slovens and sluts incur such losses every day; and the loss of these little scraps of time determine a man's fortune. Let us make a little calculation—A farmer whose family expends 100*l.* a year, if he can clear ten pounds a year, is a thriving man. In order to get his 100*l.* suppose he labours ten hours a day. In this case, if he lose an *hour* every day, in repairing the carelessness of the day before, (and every sloven and every slut loses more time than this every day, for want of care and order) he loses a *tenth* part of his time

—a *tenth* part of his income—this is *eleven pounds*. Such a man cannot thrive—he must grow poorer, for want of *care, of order, of method*.

So it is with a woman. A neat woman who does business thoroughly, keeps things *in order*, with about *half the labour*, that a slut employs, who keeps things forever *out of order*. If a pail or kettle be used, it is directly made clean, fit for other uses, and put in its place. When it is wanted, it is ready. But a slut uses an article, and leaves it *any where*, dirty, unfit for use another time—By and by, it is wanted, and cannot be found—"Moll, where did you leave the kettle?" "I han't had the kettle; Nab had it last."—"Nab had you the kettle?" "Yes, but it is dirty."—So the kettle is found, but it is a half hour's work to fit it for the purpose required. In the mean time, the necessary business must lie by—Yet this woman says, when she does any thing, *it will do for the present*.

I have only to add that I went to church, on a late cold Sunday, when a neighbouring clergyman officiated. He had spoken to his *fifteenthly*, when the clock struck *one*. Every man was shivering with cold and shuffling his feet—the parson took the hint, and broke off with, "*this will do for the present*." [Prompter.

REMARKABLE CUSTOM of the ASSYRIANS.

AMONG many very excellent customs of the Assyrians, mentioned by historians, I know of none more deserving of imitation than the following, which I find remarked by Herodotus, although it had become obsolete before his time. I have taken the liberty to request that you will communicate it to the female world, through the channel of your very useful and entertaining magazine, in order to call forth their attention to a subject in which they are so particularly interested; and that by a knowledge of such a method having

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been once successfully practised, for a series of years, they may be instrumental in the revival of so admirable an institution.

"It was an annual custom," says my author, "in every town and village throughout Assyria, for the magistrates to assemble in the market places and squares of each respective town, where there were exposed to publick sale, all the girls whom they judged of a proper age to marry. The herald or crier, first sold those to the highest bidder, whose beautiful features, or elegant shape and symmetry, gave them any advantage

tage over others less beautiful, or less regularly formed; and as beauty ever has powerful attractions, there was no instance of any such remaining unfolded. They then proceeded to the disposal of those of a different description; and here the method of negotiation was somewhat changed, for the crier with each girl he put up

for sale, offered a certain sum of money, which was paid from the fund produced by the vent of the greater favourites of nature, to whomsoever would take her in marriage; and according to the prices agreed on by the parties, they were all of them provided with husbands in turn."

Some Account of the PERSIAN LADIES.

[From W. FRANKLIN'S Tour from Bengal to Persia, in 1786.]

"THE women at Shirauz have at all times been celebrated over those of other parts of Persia for their beauty; and not without reason. Of those whom I had the fortune to see during my residence, and who were mostly relations and friends of the family I lived in, many were tall and well shaped; but their bright and sparkling eyes was a very striking beauty: This, however, is in a great measure owing to art, as they rub their eye brows and eye lids with the black powder of antimony (called *furma*), which adds an incomparable brilliancy to their natural lustre. The large black eye is in most estimation among the Persians, and this is the most common at Shirauz. As the women in Mahomedan countries are, down to the meanest, covered with a veil from head to foot, a sight is never to be obtained of them in the street; but from my situation, I have seen many of them within doors, as when any came to visit the family where I lived, which many did, directed by their curiosity to see an European, understanding I belonged to the house, they made no scruple of pulling off their veils, and conversing with great inquisitiveness and familiarity; which seemed much gratified by my ready compliance with their requests, in informing them of European customs and manners, and never failed to procure me thanks, with the additional character of a good natured *Feringy* (the appellation by which all Europeans are distinguished). The women in Persia, as in all Mahomedan nations, after marriage, are very little better than slaves to their husbands. Those mild and familiar endearments which grace the social

board of an European, and which, at the same time they afford a mutual satisfaction to either sex, tend also to refine and polish manners, are totally unknown in Mahomedan countries. The husband, of a suspicious temper, and chained down by an obstinate and persevering etiquette, thinks himself affronted even by the enquiry of a friend after the health of his wife. Calling her by name, is never allowed of; the mode of address must be, "May the mother of such a son, or such a daughter, be happy! I hope she is in health." And none, except those of the nearest kin, as a brother, or uncle, are ever allowed to see the females of the family unveiled: It would be deemed as an insult.—Thrice happy ye, my fair and amiable countrywomen, who, born and educated in a land of freedom, can, without violating the laws of propriety, both give and receive the benefit of social intercourse, unimpressed by the baneful effects of jealousy! Rejoice that these blessings are afforded you!—which have inculcated the sentiments of liberality and politeness, and which still contribute to enhance the value of society, and to secure you a permanent and unalloyed felicity!—The Persian ladies, however, during the days of courtship, have in their turn pre-eminence; a mistress making no scruple of commanding her lover to stand all day long at the door of her father's house, repeating verses in praise of her beauty and accomplishments; and this is the general way of making love at Shirauz; a lover rarely being admitted to a sight of his mistress, before the marriage contract is signed." The

THE PERPLEXED TRAVELLER.

"DURING the rage of the last continental war in Europe, occasion—no matter what—called an honest Yorkshire Squire to take a journey to Warfaw. Untravelled and unknowing, he prepared himself with no passport; his business concerned himself alone, and what had foreign nations to do with him?"

"His route lay through the states of neutral and contending powers. He landed in Holland, passed the usual examination, but insinuating that the affairs which brought him there were of a private nature, he was imprisoned—and questioned—and sifted;—and appearing to be incapable of design, was at length permitted to pursue his journey.

"To the officer of the guard which conducted him to the frontiers he made frequent complaints of his treatment, and of the loss he should sustain by the delay; he swore it was uncivil, and unfriendly, and ungenerous;—five hundred Dutchmen might have travelled through Great Britain without a question;—they never questioned any strangers in Great Britain—nor stopped them—nor imprisoned them—nor guarded them.—

"Roused from his native phlegm by these reflections on the policy of his country, the officer slowly drew the pipe from his mouth, and emitting the smoke therefrom—"Mynheer," says he, "when you first set your foot on the land of the seven United Provinces, you should have declared that you came thither on affairs of commerce?" and replacing his pipe, relapsed into immoveable taciturnity.

"Released from this unsocial companion, he soon arrived at a French post, where the centinel of the advanced guard requested the honour of his permission to ask for his passports; and on his failing to produce any he was intreated to pardon the liberty he took of conducting him to the commandant, but it was his duty, and he must, however reluctantly, perform it.

"*Monsieur le commandant* received him with cold and pompous politeness;

he made the usual enquiries, and our traveller, determined to avoid the error which had produced such inconvenience to him, replied, that commercial concerns drew him to the continent.

"*Ma foi*," says the commandant, "*c'est un negotiant, un bourgeois*;"—take him away to the citadel, we will examine him tomorrow, at present we must dreis for the *Comedie—Allons!*"

"*Monsieur*," says the centinel, as he reconducted him to the guard room, "you should not have mentioned commerce to *Monsieur le commandant*; no gentleman in France disgraces himself with trade; *we despise traffick*. You should have informed *Monsieur le Commandant*, that you entered the dominions of the *Grand Monarque* for the purpose of improving yourself in singing, or in dancing, or in dressing; arms are the profession of a man of fashion, and glory and accomplishments his pursuits.—*Vive le Roi!*"—He had the honour of passing the night with a French guard, and the next day he was dismissed.

"Proceeding on his journey, he fell in with a detachment of German Chasseurs: They demanded his name, his quality, and his business in that country. He came, he said, to learn to dance—and to sing—and to dress.—"He is a Frenchman," said the corporal:—"A spy," cries the serjeant: And he was directed to mount behind a dragoon, and carried to the camp.

"The officer whose duty it was to examine prisoners, soon discovered that our traveller was not a Frenchman, and that as he did not understand a syllable of the language, he was totally incapable of being a spy; he therefore discharged him, but not without advising him no more to assume the *frivolous character of a Frenchman*.—"We Germans," says he, "eat, drink, and smoke; these are our favourite employments, and had you informed the party that you followed no other business, you would have saved them, me, and yourself trouble.

"He soon approached the Prussian dominions, where his examination was still

still more strict ; and on his answering that his only designs were to eat, and to drink, and to smoke,—“ To eat !—and to drink !—and to smoke !” —exclaimed the officer with astonishment ; “ Sir, you must be forwarded to Potsdam ; war is the only business of mankind.”

“ But the acute and penetrating Frederick soon comprehended the character of our traveller, and gave him a passport under his own hand. “ It is an ignorant and innocent Englishman,” says the veteran ; “ the English are unacquainted with military duties ; when they want a general, they borrow him of me.”

“ At the barriers of Saxony he was again interrogated :—“ I am a soldier,” says our traveller ; “ behold the passport of the first warrior of the age !” —“ You are a pupil of the destroyer of millions,” replied the centinel ; “ we must send you to Dresden ; and harkee, sir, conceal your passport, as you would avoid being torn to pieces by those whose husbands, sons, and relations, have been wantonly sacrificed at the shrine of Prussian ambition.”

“ A second examination at Dresden

cleared him of suspicion. Arrived at the frontiers of Poland, he flattered himself his troubles were at an end ; but he reckoned without his host. —“ Your business in Poland ?” interrogated the officer. —“ I really don’t know, sir,” replied the traveller. —“ Not know your own business, sir ?” resumed the officer ; “ I must conduct you to the Starost.”

“ For the love of God,” says the wearied traveller, “ take pity on me. I have been imprisoned in Holland for being desirous to keep my own affairs to myself ; I have been confined all night in a French guard house, for declaring myself a merchant ; I have been compelled to ride seven miles behind a German dragoon, for professing myself a man of pleasure ; I have been carried fifty miles a prisoner in Prussia, for acknowledging my attachment to ease and good living ; and have been threatened with assassination in Saxony, for avowing myself a warrior ; and therefore if you will have the goodness to let me know how I may render such an account of myself as may not give offence, I shall consider you as my friend and preserver.”

ON THE UTILITY OF FROST CONDUCTORS.

CONDUCTORS, or Lightning Rods, are very well known to our readers. We have often spoken of the utility of this invention without success : We may, perhaps, be more fortunate, in mentioning the Frost Conductor, as the expense of this experiment is but trifling, a tub of water and a rope of straw being all that is necessary for preventing the blossoms of our trees in the spring from being killed. The first who discovered it was Baron Van Bienenberg, a Bohemian ; and he gives the following description of it.

The Frost Conductor is made either of straw or hemp. It is to be twisted round the stem of the tree, and the end of it to be sunk in a tub or some other vessel filled with well water ; the sinking of which can be easily effected, by fixing a small stone or

weight to the end of the cord. One tub will serve a number of trees standing close together. For those running up a wall, be careful to place the tub free, and in such a position as not to be sheltered by the limbs of the tree, so that the frost can have ready access to and operate on the water in it without any hindrance.

It is particularly of great advantage to those trees which are in blossom early in the spring, before the leaves appear, and are therefore more exposed to the frost. The inventor, Mr. Van Bienenberg, has made several trials, particularly in the year 1777. His apricot trees began to blossom in the month of March ; he immediately applied the aforementioned conductor ; there were six or eight very severe frosty nights, notwithstanding which the blossoms were not hurt, and he

he afterwards gathered, from seven small trees, 960 extraordinary large and good apricots; whereas at the same time, in other gardens, all the blossoms having been killed by the frost, there was not one apricot to be seen. To be fully convinced of the effect of the aforementioned conductor,

the inventor put several tubs, filled with water, in different parts of his orchard, examined them daily, and found that the ice in the tubs without conductors was only as thick as a straw, when that of the tubs with conductors was as thick as a finger.

[German Magazine.]

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

A CHARACTER.—ADDRESSED TO ELIZA*****.

"I SCRUPLE not to tell you Eliza, I never saw so intelligent, so animated, so good a countenance; nor ever was there, nor will there be, that man of sense, tenderness and feeling, in your company three hours, that was not, or will not be your admirer and friend, in consequence of it; that is if you assume no character foreign to your own, but appear the artless being nature designed you for. A something in your voice, and eyes, you possess in a degree more persuasive, than any woman I ever saw, read, or heard of."—Yes, and you are handsome, too, Eliza! Frown not at this, as thou ever doest at the voice of *adulation*. 'Tis the mere echo of general applause. Even stubborn insensibility itself, is ready to join in thy praises. In the person of Eliza there is every grace which is wont to entrance the imagination of stoical indifference.—'Tis true, indeed she does not possess the commanding dignity of an Augusta. She was not born to inspire an awful reverence in the crouching temper of a trembling vassal. She was never destined to wield the sceptre of prudery over the bended head of a worshipping admirer. But, Eliza was sent by the graces to establish their dominion, over the heart of sensibility. They all presided at her birth. And if an unblemished symmetry of features, an uninterrupted harmony of temper, can inspire affection in the heart of the complacent, or lay a spell on the passions of the passionate, most surely will Eliza fulfil the purpose of her commission. Her features were copied from the pleasing calmness of her mind. Her complexion

displays those lively tints of the lily and the rose, which so sweetly express the innocent purity of the one, inseparably blended with the engaging vivacity of the other. When the rose blushes in full bloom; the lily gently languishes in conscious innocence. Her eyes are the thrones of the graces. They there sit in triumph; and in triumph, they there direct us still more to admire the growing beauties of her mind. Her lips are the blushing portals of unspotted virtue. They guard the oracle of innocence, and recoil at the rude approach of sensuality. But Cupid, (who slyly watched at the birth of Eliza, and resolved to share in ruling the affections of every beholder) here sports in amorous smiles and "dimples visible." A cheerful softness plays on every feature, which declares a heart at ease, a mind unruffled with the perplexities of life. But though the rude blast of affliction has never withered the blossoms of her youth, though the deadly finger of sorrow has never ravaged the bloom of her face, still "she is not lively, but possesses that charming sort of even cheerfulness, which naturally flows from goodness." "She is reserved; and like a ghost, will rarely speak till spoken to. She has, like a lute, all the passive powers of music in her, but wants the master's hand to bring them forth." There is, in the very aspect of Eliza, a kind of latent music, the gift of Apollo at her birth, which every pleasing occurrence strikes out from many a trembling string. Such harmony of expression, as beams on the brow of Eliza, such unruffled harmony of temper as reposes

poes in her bosom, bespeak a genius modulated to the nicest tones of musick, a taste untainted with a single discord; which are silent, only till the friendly hand of instruction shall invite them to excel.—Such is the fair favorite of nature. Such is the lovely disciple of virtue. Three summers now are past since first I saw Eliza. She was then just in her teens. She then flourished on the banks of the Arno. She was nurtured in the delightful temple of our country, near the ivy mantled walls of a mouldering Paraclete. She was then just budding in a fair garden of flowers, where roses and lilies blushed in full bloom. I saw the fair rose bud. I watched it anxiously and longed impatiently for its expansion. I predicted its future beauty. Since then, two summer's suns,

two genial suns have displayed its foliage. "No cankerous worm has fed upon the bud of virtue, to blast the flower it never could destroy." The rose is now in full beauty. She now blossoms, the loveliest flower of the garden. Like the sensitive plant, she will sometimes droop, at the profane approaches of impurity; but like that plant, she revives and smiles at its removal. The constant prayer of thy Bramin, shall be, Eliza, that thou mayest ever continue to blossom; that no wintry blast may wither the beauties of thy youth; and though the *primrose* be transplanted from thy side, still my Eliza, may the stalk remain steadfast, and thou flourish forever, the rose of Sharon, the lily of the valley of L——.

THE YOUNG BRAMIN.

On the USE of the LEFT HAND.

A PETITION to those who have the superintendency of EDUCATION. Ascribed to Dr. FRANKLIN.

I ADDRESS myself to all the friends of youth, and conjure them to direct their compassionate regards to my unhappy fate, in order to remove the prejudices of which I am the victim. There are twin sisters of us: And the two eyes of man do not more resemble, nor are capable of being upon better terms with each other, than my sister and myself, were it not for the partiality of our parents, who make the most injurious distinctions between us. From my infancy, I have been led to consider my sister as a being of a more elevated rank. I was suffered to grow up without the least instruction, while nothing was spared in her education. She had masters to teach her writing, drawing, musick, and other accomplishments: But if by chance I touched a pencil, a pen, or a needle, I was bitterly reproved: And more than once I have been beaten for being awkward, and wanting a graceful manner. It is true, that my sister associated me with her upon some occasions: But she always made a point of taking the lead, calling upon me only from necessity, or to figure by her side.

But conceive not, sirs, that my complaints are infligated merely by vanity:

No, my uneasiness is occasioned by an object much more serious. It is the practice in our family, that the whole business of providing for its subsistence falls upon my sister and myself. If any indisposition should attack my sister—(and I mention it in confidence upon this occasion, that she is subject to the gout, the rheumatism, and cramp, without making any mention of other incidents)—what would be the fate of our poor family? Must not the regret of our parents be excessive, at having placed so great a difference between sisters, who are so perfectly equal? Alas, we must perish from distress, for it would not be in my power even to scrawl a suppliant petition for relief, having been obliged to employ the hand of another in transcribing the request which I have now the honour to prefer to you.

Condescend, sirs, to make my parents sensible of the injustice of an exclusive tenderness, and of the necessity of distributing their care and affection among all their children equally.

I am, with a profound respect, sirs, your obedient servant,

THE LEFT HAND.
PATRIOTISM

PATRIOTISM of the SOUTH CAROLINA LADIES.

IN the greatest crisis of danger to the liberties of America, the ladies of South Carolina conducted themselves with more than Spartan magnanimity. They gloried in the appellation of rebel ladies; and though they withstood repeated solicitations to grace publick entertainments with their presence, yet they crowded on board prison ships, and other places of confinement, to solace their suffering countrymen. While the conquerors were regaling themselves at concerts and assemblies, they could obtain very few of the fair sex to associate with them; but no sooner was an American officer introduced as a prisoner, than his company was sought for, and his person treated with every possible mark of attention and respect. On other occasions the ladies in a great measure retired from the publick eye, wept over the distresses of their country, and gave every proof of the warmest attachment to its suffering cause. In the height of the British conquests, when poverty and ruin seemed the unavoidable portion of every adherent to the independence of America, the ladies in general discovered more firmness than the men. Many of them, like guardian Angels, preserved their

husbands from falling in the hour of temptation, when interest and convenience had almost gotten the better of honour and patriotism. Among the numbers who were banished from their families, and whose property was seized by the conquerors, many examples could be produced of ladies cheerfully parting with their sons, husbands, and brothers, exhorting them to fortitude and perseverance; and repeatedly entreating them never to suffer family attachments to interfere with the duty they owed to their country.

When, in the progress of war, they were also comprehended under a general sentence of banishment, with equal resolution they parted with their native country, and the many endearments of home—followed their husbands into prison ships, and distant lands, where, though they had been long in the habit of giving, they were reduced to the necessity of receiving charity. They, renouncing the present gratifications of wealth, and the future prospects of fortunes for their growing offspring, adopted every scheme of economy, and, though born in affluence, and habituated to attendance, betook themselves to hard labour.

DISCOVERY of YELLOW and RED PIGMENT.

IN several places in Norton, in the county of Bristol, in Massachusetts, has been found a fossil, near the surface of the earth, mixed with sand and small pieces of iron ore, from which is extracted two kinds of substances useful in painting, viz. yellow and red.

To make the yellow, the process is as follows; they mount a tub, or vat, on blocks two feet high, and put into it, one third part as much mud of the earth as will fill it: Then fill it up, almost to the brim with water. After this, with hoes, they bruise it, and stir it about till it is dissolved, and well mixed with the water. The sand, gravel, and iron ore, in about the space of a minute, will sink to the

bottom; at which time they draw off the water, with the pigment floating in it, letting it fall through a common bread sieve, into a vat, or tub, standing on the ground. When the paint is all sunk to the bottom, the water is taken off through holes in the sides, and the paint dried well in the open air and sunshine, on a floor made tight and surrounded with a border, to prevent its running off. Being thoroughly dried, it is fit for grinding by the painter, making a greenish yellow colour. And I am told, a little black paint mixed with it, renders it a beautiful olive colour.

The yellow paint being dried as above, and then brought to a red heat, in a kettle over a hot fire, becomes

a red paint, resembling Spanish brown, but of a finer and brighter colour.

It is used by painters instead of Spanish brown. They use it for out door work; and time will soon discover whether it will be equally dur-

able. The manufacturers sell it for three pence a pound, which is cheap, and it bids fair to be of great service to the publick.

[*Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts. & Sci.*]

ACCOUNT of a NEGRO, or a very dark MULATTO, turning WHITE.

[By CHARLES W. PEALE.]

THIS person resides at Mr. Bloodworth's in Somerset county, Maryland, where I saw and conversed with him a few weeks since. He is commonly called James. Certificates may be had from gentlemen of character to the following effect, as I had it from them:—James was born in Charles county, Maryland, about the year 1741, of a black negro mother. His father was a white man, as James says, and as all believe. His birth was at Ignatius Bowman's, and he successively belonged to the said Mr. Bowman, a William Bowman, a Mr. Hancock, Thomas Hopewell, Col. William Hopewell, and John Bloodworth, where he is at present. He was of a black or very dark mulatto colour until he was about fifteen years of age, when some white spots appeared on his skin, and which have since gradually increased; so that at this time his skin is entirely white from head to foot, excepting some brown specks like moles, and some blotches of a dark mulatto colour on his cheek bones. Concurring in the above particulars, James adds of himself that he was born with some white locks of hair on his head, which still remain. That he had a child, which is in Charles county, born with such white spots of hair on his head.

It is also well ascertained by numbers with whom I conversed in the neighbourhood of James, that from their own knowledge, about sixteen years ago, he had not more white on

him than there is now of black. He has a negro wife, and several children by her now living. These are all black as negroes commonly are. But he knows not the condition of the child he left in Charles county; whether there has commenced any change in the colour of his skin, as the spots in the hair might promise.

James is about fifty years old; his hair is black, with a few white spots, short and much curled, more like a mulatto than a negro; the white spots on his head, and the two white spots on his chin, give him an odd appearance: He gave me the following account of the changes:—A portion of the black becomes of a reddish brown colour by degrees, and remains so about six months, when it changes farther and becomes white—upon this change the white parts are very tender, and are soon burnt by the sun, even to their becoming sore for a time: And afterwards the white, which is now nearly the whole of his skin, is more tender and more susceptible of injury from the sun, than it used to be in the black spots. He added that the changes of colour from black to white, have been much more rapid of late than formerly. His skin is of a clear wholesome white, fair, and what would be called a better skin, than any of the number of white people, who were present at different times when I saw him.

October 20, 1791.

CHARACTER of Col. JOHN LAURENS.

LIEUT. Colonel John Laurens, though he had been confined for several days immediately preceding,

yet on hearing that the British had advanced to Combahee ferry, rose from his bed, and followed General Gist;

Gift; who had been detached with about three hundred cavalry and infantry, of the Continental army, to oppose them. When the opposite detachments approached within a few miles of each other, Lieut. Col. Laurens, being in advance with a small party of regulars and militia, engaged with a much superior force, in expectation of support from the main body in his rear. In the midst of his gallant exertions, this all accomplished youth received a mortal wound. Nature had adorned him with a profusion of her choicest gifts, to which a well conducted education had added its most useful as well as its most elegant improvements. Though his fortune and family entitled him to pre-eminence, yet he was the warm friend of republican equality. Generous and liberal, his heart expanded with genuine philanthropy. Zealous for the rights of humanity, he contended that personal liberty was the birth

right of every human being, however diversified by country, colour, or capacity. His insinuating address, won the hearts of all his acquaintances: His sincerity and virtue secured their lasting esteem. Acting from the most honourable principles—uniting the bravery and other talents of a great officer with the knowledge of a complete scholar, and the engaging manners of a well bred gentleman, he was the idol of his country—the glory of the army—and an ornament of human nature. His abilities shone in the legislature and the cabinet, as well as in the field, and were equal to the highest stations. His admiring country, sensible of his rising merit, stood prepared to confer on him her most distinguished honours. Cut down in the midst of all these prospects, he has left mankind to deplore the calamities of war, which in the 27th year of his life, deprived society of so invaluable a citizen.

ACCOUNT OF WEST RIVER MOUNTAIN, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

WEST River Mountain, is situated twelve miles North of Massachusetts line, on the East side of, and adjoining Connecticut river, in the county of Cheshire, and state of Newhampshire, and opposite the mouth of West river, from which its name arises.

The Mountain in all its parts, contains about 3000 acres of land, and is very uneven. The south and west ascents, very steep: The north and east not so steep, but very rugged. On the south side of the mountain, about eighty rods from the summit, there has been an eruption, perhaps not within the present, or last century. The peasants, in the neighbourhood of the mountain discovered this place, and became possessed with the idea of gold dust being in the mountain, and that it melted down into a solid body, by the extreme heat of the mountain, at the time the eruption happened: In consequence of which, they went to work in search of the supposed treasure; and after fruitless

searches, formed larger connexions, entered into covenant with the proprietors of the land, and with one another, to make search for all kinds of mine and mineral. They have dug down about seventy or eighty feet; and in some places, where the rocks permit, twenty feet wide; but they are now impeded by the rocks, and the water that comes from the mountain above the hole. The external parts of the hole is entirely rock, and in many places much burnt and softened. There are small holes in various places of the rock where they dig, like the arch of an oven, and the rock seems to be dissolved by heat; the cinder and melted dross adhere to it; and hang down in drops like small icicles, something resembling in colour, the cinders of a furnace, or black glass, and it is so fastened to the rock, that it appears as if it was originally part of the same.

They dig out of the hole, near the surface, various strata of earth or mineral; and in digging a drain to

let out the water, they find a great plenty of the same kind of earth; and as it lies in the ground, the different complexions are very curious to observe: There is a very fine soft yellow oker, which burnt, makes a good Spanish brown; there is another strata, resembling levigated antimony, the particles very soft; another of a faint yellow, fine, soft, and very greasy, which quality is not lost by lying on the surface of the earth, for a long time, exposed to the sun and air; there is another that resembles a peach blossom in colour, but the texture more like the oker: And these various mineral or earth, are not intermixed. At the mouth of the hole, there was blown out melted dross, which stuck to the rocks; and in the hole was found various pieces of stone, which appeared to be dissolved by fire, and the sides of the rock blackened by fire; so that this hole must have been filled up since the eruption took place.

The miners inform me, that in the morning they frequently observe upon the earth that has been thrown out, something very white, and by touching it with their tongue, suppose it to be salt petre.

In my late search, I went to the top of the mountain, directly above the place, where the before mentioned eruption happened, to see if there was a crater. The peak is small, and there are about twenty rods of ground on the summit, which is rather hollow, where water stands in a wet season, (as is common in mountainous countries) but no regular crater. The hollow is oblong, and

would have been, probably, had there been a great vulcano (unless the heat had been so intense, as to have dissolved a prodigious ridge of solid rock, about fifty feet to the west of this hole) so to the top of the mountain, which forms one side of a large dingle, from the top to the bottom of the mountain, four or five hundred feet perpendicular; where immense quantities of rock have fallen down, occasioned, probably, by explosions in the mountains, or earthquakes. That there have been various explosions in the mountain, is beyond a doubt, and in various places, which have occasioned great quantities of stone and rock to fall from the mountain; but I am inclined to think these explosions are not frequent, as formerly, even fifty years ago; for I am told by ancient people of veracity, who formerly dwelt at fort Dummer, (opposite the mountain,) that there were frequent explosions, and fire and smoke were emitted.

The last explosion that I recollect, happened about five or six years ago, the noise resembling that of an earthquake, and the earth trembled considerably when I was about four or five miles from the mountain; my herd of cattle were greatly terrified thereby, and ran together through fear.

That there has been something more than a sudden explosion, every one that views it must be convinced: But that there has been any considerable volcano, so as to cause the earth above to fall in or settle, no one, I presume, will pretend.

[*Jone's Letter, 1783, to Pres. Willard.*]

ELEGANT LETTER on the DEATH of a CHILD.

THERE is a nestling worm in every flower along the path of life, and, while we admire the spreading leaves and unfolding blossom, the traitor often consumes the root, and all the beauty falls. You are not surprised that my letter opens with a serious reflection on the fleeting state of earthly pleasures. This my frequent theme will continue, I believe, till my eyes are shut upon this world, and

I repose on a bed of dust.—The son of sorrow can teach you to tremble over every blessing you enjoy. Pay now, to thy living friend, the tear which was reserved for his grave. I have undergone one of the severest trials human nature can experience. I have seen a dear and only child, the little companion of all my hours of leisure, the delight of my eyes, the pride of my heart, struggling in agonies

ies of pain, while I poured over him my tears and prayers to heaven in vain. I have seen him dying—dead—coffined.—I have kissed him in his shroud.—I have taken the last farewell—I have heard the bell call him to the silent vault—and am now no more a father.—I am stabbed to the heart, cut to the brain.

—*Hæret lateri lethalis arundo.*

VIRG.

With what tender care was the boy nursed!—How often has he been the pleasing burden of my arms!—What hours of anxiety for his welfare have I felt!—What endearing amusements for him invented!—Amiable was his person, sensible his mind.—All who saw, loved him—all who knew him admired a genius which outran his years. The sun no sooner arose than it was eclipsed. No sooner was the flower opened, than it was cut down. My mind eagerly revolves every moment of past joy.—All the parental affections rush like a torrent and overwhelm me.—Wherever I go I seem to see and hear him, turn round and lose him.

What does this world present, but a long walk of misery and desolation?—In tears man is born—in agonies he dies.—What fills up the interval?—Momentary joys and lasting pains.—Within, a war of passions; without, tumult and disorder reign. Fraud, oppression, riot, rapine, bloodshed, murder, fill up the tragick tale of every day; so that a wise man must often wish to have his curtain dropt, and the scene of vanity and vexation closed.—To me, a church yard is a pleasing walk.—My feet often draw towards the graves, and my eyes turn towards the vault, where all the contentions of this world cease, and where the weary are at rest.—I praise, with Solomon, the dead who are already dead, more than the living who are yet alive.

I will call reason and religion to my aid.—Prayers and tears cannot restore my child—and to God who made us we must submit.—Perhaps, he was snatched in mercy from some impending woe.—In life he might have been miserable—in death he

must be happy.—I will not think him dead—I will not consider him confined in the vault, or mouldering in the dust—but risen—clad with true glory and immortality; gone to the regions of eternal day, where he will never know the loss of parents, or of a child;—gone above the reach of sorrow, vice, or pain. That little hand, which was so busy to please here, now holds a cherub's harp.—That voice, which was music to my ears, warbles sweet symphonies to our Universal Father, Lord, and King.—Those feet, which ran to welcome me from toil, and my arms received, while I held him up, and for the blessing used to thank my God, now traverse the starry pavement of the heavens.—The society of weak, impure, unhappy mortals is exchanged for that of powerful, pure, blessed spirits;—and his fair brow is encircled with a never fading crown.

Shall I then grieve, that he, who is become an angel, grew not to be a man? Shall I drag him from the skies? With him in the vale of sorrow?—I would not, my dear boy, interrupt thy bliss.—It is not for thee, but for myself, I weep.—I speak as if he was present.—And who can tell, but that he sees and hears me?—“Are there not ministering spirits?”—And our great Milton says,

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth,
Unseen, both when we sleep and when we wake.

Perhaps, even now, he hovers over me with rosy wings—dictates to my heart, and guides the hand that writes.

The consideration of the sorrows of this life, and the glories of the next, is our best support.—Dark are the ways of Providence while we are wrapped up in mortality;—but, convinced there is a God, we must hope and believe, that all is right.

May the remainder of my days be spent in a faithful discharge of the duty I owe to the supreme Disposer of all events! I am but as a pilgrim here, have trod many rough paths, and drank many bitter cups.—As my days shorten, may the Sun of Righteousness

ousness brighten over me, till I arrive at the new Jerusalem, where tears are wiped away from every eye, and sorrow is no more!—May I descend into the grave, from whence I have lately had so many “hair breadth escapes,” in peace! May I meet my

angel boy at the gate of death; and may his hand conduct me to the palace of eternity! These are the fervent prayers of

Your afflicted Friend,

T. J.

A SERMON upon CHRISTMAS DAY.

[Preached by Pope CLEMENT XI. in St. PETER's Cathedral.]

“THE night is past, the day is come; the day of the new redemption, of the ancient restoration, of eternal happiness; the day wherein the Lord wrought a new thing on the earth; and mindful of our infirmities, descending from the height of his Father's glory, did not disdain to visit the earth, and by the shining brightness of his coming, to restore to mankind the light which they had lost. The desire of all nations is come; he is come from mount *Lebanon*; from his royal mansions he is come: The earth has opened, and has brought forth a Saviour. Now is the fear of the old transgression removed, which human frailty, circumvented by the frauds of the devil, had incurred. Nature purged from the ancient contagion is returned to its primitive dignity; iniquity is returned to innocence, and what was old is become new: For he who was to make them Gods who were but men, was made man who was God indeed; and without losing what he was, vouchsafed himself to become what he had made. *In the beginning of time God made man, after his own image and likeness.* In the fulness of time God was made man in our image and likeness. *The first man was made of earth, earthy; the second man is from heaven, heavenly.* The one by transgressing the commandments of God introduced the condemnation of sin; the other being made under the law, restored the freedom of righteousness: The one when he was but a man, aspired to be a God, and so perished; the other being God condescended to become man, that he might revive that which had been destroyed. Thus truly he who *before time* was the only begotten of the father, *in time* was the

only born of the mother: Immortal with the father, mortal by the mother. By the father, the beginning of life; and by the mother, the end of death: After his mother, made of his mother; before his mother, of his father, (but) not made: Without whom the father never was, and without whom the mother never could have been. O amazing power! but more amazing mercy! that he who could indeed be born thus, should condescend to be born after such a manner. God was pleased, my reverend brethren and beloved sons, thus to be born, that he might, by the antidote of such unusual humility, expel the poison with which pride of old had infected us. He was pleased to be numbered among men even at that time when *Rome*, the empress of nations, to exalt the pride and glory of her empire, had commanded all the world to be polled.

“The first visitors of the celestial babe, yet hanging on the virgin's breast, were (poor) shepherds by the information of the angels: Things which he had *bid from the wise and prudent.* Thus the most high revealed to babes, and was pleased to make choice of shepherds to be witnesses of his birth, who was afterwards to take fishermen to be his disciples. The celestial babe, in a cold frosty winter's night, wrapt up in coarse and homely swaddling cloths, was laid on nothing but hard straw and rough hay. The divine mother, for whom there was no place in the inn, took up her lodgings in the stable. A poor mother; a poor son; a poor hovel; the mother in the straw, the son in the manger. This was the lodging which the creator of the world did choose; and these were the delights that attended

tended the holy virgin's lying in. Oh, vain pride of men thus depressed by the humility of God born among mortals ! Oh ! deceitful riches condemned by the poverty of Christ ! Oh the fleeting nature of worldly pleasures overwhelmed by the cradle of our redeemer ! Let us then, my beloved, learn these new lessons of wisdom for our instruction from a master who could not yet speak. In vain do we call ourselves christians, if we are not imitators of Christ. Let us look then to the rock from whence we were hewn, and to the pit from whence we were taken : Let us the sons love those things which the father has loved : Let us who are servants tread in the same steps which our great master has set us. We with the apostle said before, That

the first man is of the earth, earthy ; the second man is from heaven, heavenly ; and here with the same apostle we add, As we have born the image of the earthy, let us also bear the image of the heavenly : Let us cast away the works of darkness, which the Son of God came to free us from, and let us put on the armour of light, which the eternal son of Righteousness at his rising brought down from heaven, that so bringing forth fruits suitable to the dignity of our regeneration, and walking honestly as in the day, we may by the assistance of God, be conducted at last to the enjoyment of his promises, and be worthy to all eternity, of seeing the saviour of the world reigning in his majesty, as we now here on earth adore his incarnation."

The PRUDENT JUDGE.—An EASTERN TALE.

A MERCHANT who, on account of business, was obliged to visit foreign countries, entrusted to a dervise, whom he considered as his friend, a purse containing a thousand sequins, and begged him to keep it until he should return. At the end of a year the merchant returned, and asked for his money ; but the deceitful dervise affirmed that he had never received any. The merchant, fired with indignation at his perfidious behaviour, applied to the Cadi. "You have had more honesty than prudence," said the Judge ; "you ought not to have placed so much confidence in a man of whose fidelity you was not sufficiently assured. It will be difficult to compel this cheat to restore a deposit which he received when no witnesses were present. Go to him again," added he, "address him in a friendly manner, without informing him that I am acquainted with the affair, and return to me to-morrow at the same hour."

The merchant obeyed, but instead of getting his money, he received only abuse. While the debtor and creditor were disputing, a slave arrived from the Cadi, who invited the dervise to pay a visit to his master. The der-

vise accepted the invitation. He was introduced into a grand apartment, received with friendship, and treated with the same respect as if he had been a man of the most distinguished rank. The Cadi discoursed with him upon different subjects, among which he occasionally introduced, as an opportunity presented, the highest encomiums on the wisdom and knowledge of the dervise. When he thought he had gained his confidence by praises and flattery, he informed him that he had sent for him in order to give him the most convincing proof of his respect and esteem. "An affair of the greatest importance" says he, "obliges me to be absent for a few months ; I cannot trust my slaves, and I am desirous of putting my treasures into the hands of a man who, like you, enjoys the most unspotted reputation. If you can take charge of them, without impeding your own occupations, I shall send you to-morrow night my most valuable effects ; but as this affair requires great secrecy, I shall order the faithfullest of my slaves to deliver them to you, as a present which I make you."

On these words, an agreeable smile

was diffused over the countenance of the treacherous dervise; he made a thousand reverences to the Cadi, thanked him for the confidence which he reposed in him, swore in the strongest terms that he would preserve his treasures as the apple of his eye; and retired, hugging himself with joy at the thoughts of being able to overreach the judge.

Next morning the merchant returned to the Cadi, and informed him of the obstinacy of the dervise. "Go back," said the Judge, "and if he persists in his refusal, threaten that you will complain to me. I think you will not have occasion to repeat your menace."

The merchant immediately hastened to the house of his debtor, and no sooner had he mentioned the name of the Cadi than the dervise, who was afraid of losing the treasure that was about to be entrusted to his care, restored the purse, and said, smiling, "My dear friend, why should you trouble the Cadi? Your money was perfectly secure in my hands; my re-

fusal was only a piece of pleasantry. I was desirous of seeing how you would bear disappointment." The merchant, however, was prudent enough not to believe what he had heard, and returned to the Cadi, to thank him for the generous assistance which he had given him.

Night approached, and the dervise prepared to receive the expected treasure; but the night passed, and no slaves appeared. As soon as it was morning the dervise repaired to the Judge's house. "I am come to know, Mr. Cadi," said he, "why you have not sent your slaves according to promise?"

"Because I have learned from a merchant," said the Judge, "that thou art a perfidious wretch, whom justice will punish as thou deservest if a second complaint of the same nature is brought against thee."—The dervise, struck with this reproof, made a profound reverence, and retired with precipitation, without offering a single word in his own vindication.

ACCOUNT of the late FRANCIS HOPKINSON.

IT would be an injury to the literary and political character of the state of Pennsylvania, to suffer a person of such various and brilliant talents as the late Francis Hopkinson, to descend to the grave, without a small tribute of respect to his memory.

This gentleman possessed an uncommon share of genius of a peculiar kind. He excelled in musick and poetry, and had some knowledge in painting. But these arts did not monopolise all the powers of his mind. He was well skilled in many practical and useful sciences, particularly mathematics and natural philosophy, and he had a general acquaintance with the principles, of anatomy, chemistry, and natural history.—But his *forte* was *humour* and *satire*, in both of which he was not surpassed by Lucian, Swift, or Rabelais. These extraordinary powers were consecrated to the advancement of the interests of patriotism, virtue, and science. It would

fill many pages to mention his numerous publications during the late revolution, all of which were directed to those important objects.—He began in the year 1775, with a small tract which he entitled "A pretty story," in which he exposed the tyranny of Great Britain in America, by a most beautiful allegory, and he concluded his contributions to his country, in this way, with the history of "a new roof." A performance, which for wit, humour, and good sense, must last as long as the citizens of America, continue to admire, and to be happy under, the present national government of the United States.

Newspaper scandal, frequently for months together, disappeared or languished, after the publication of several of his irresistible satires upon that disgraceful species of writing. He gave a currency to a *thought* or *phrase* in these effusions from his pen, which never failed to bear down the spirit of the

the times, and frequently to turn the divided tides of party rage, into one general channel of ridicule or contempt.

Sometimes he employed his formidable powers of humour and satire in exposing the formalities of technical science.—He thought much, and thought justly, upon the subject of education. He often ridiculed in conversation, the practice of teaching children the English language by means of grammar. He considered most of the years which are spent in learning the Latin and Greek languages as lost, and he held several of the arts and sciences which are still taught in our colleges, in great contempt. His specimen of modern learning, in a tedious examination, the only object of which was to describe the properties of a "salt box," published in the American Museum for February 1787, will always be relished as a morsel of exquisite humour, while the present absurd modes of education continue to be practised in the United States.

Mr. Hopkinson possessed uncommon talents for pleasing in company. His wit was not of that coarse kind which was calculated to "set the table in a roar." It was mild and elegant, and infused cheerfulness, and a species of delicate joy, rather than mirth, into the hearts of all who heard it. His empire over the attention and passions of his company was not purchased at the expense of innocence. A person who has passed many delightful hours in his society, declares, with pleasure, that he never once heard him use a profane expression, nor utter a word that would have made a lady blush, or have clouded her countenance for a moment with a look of disapprobation. It is this species of wit alone that indicates a rich and powerful imagination, while that which is tinctured with profanity, or indelicacy, argues poverty of genius, inasmuch as they have both been considered, very properly, as the cheapest products of the mind.

Mr. Hopkinson's character for abilities and patriotism procured him the confidence of his countrymen in the most trying exigencies of their affairs.

He represented the state of New-Jersey in the year 1776, and subscribed the ever memorable declaration of independence. He held an appointment in the loan office for several years, and afterwards succeeded George Ross, Esq. as judge of the admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania. In this station he continued till the year 1790, when he was appointed judge of the district court in Pennsylvania, by the President of the United States. In each of these judicial offices, he conducted himself with integrity. His education qualified him for their duties, for he had been regularly bred to the law, under Benjamin Chew, Esq. when attorney general of Pennsylvania.

He was an active and useful member of three great parties which at different times divided his native state—he was a *whig*, a *republican*, and a *federalist*, and he lived to see the principles and wishes of each of those parties finally and universally successful. Although his labours had been rewarded with many plentiful harvests of well earned fame, yet his death, to his country and his friends, was premature. He had been subject to frequent attacks of the gout in his head, but for some time before his death, he had enjoyed a considerable respite from them. On Sunday evening, May the 8th, he was somewhat indisposed, and passed a restless night after he went to bed. He rose on Monday morning at his usual hour, and breakfasted with his family.—At eleven o'clock he was seized with an apoplectic fit, which in two hours put a period to his existence, in the 53d year of his age.

His person was a little below the common size. His features were small, but extremely animated. His speech was quick, and all his motions seemed to partake of the unceasing activity and versatility of the powers of his mind.

It only remains to add to this account of Mr. Hopkinson, that the various causes which contributed to the establishment of the independence and federal government of the United States, will not be *fully traced*, unless much is ascribed to the irresistible influence of the *ridicule* which he poured forth, from time to time, upon the enemies of those great political events.

The

THE VICTIM : AN INDIAN HISTORY.

"THE tragical death of an Indian of the Collapissa nation," says a gentleman, "who sacrificed himself for his country and son, I have always admired as displaying the greatest heroism, and placing human nature in the noblest point of view.—A Chaftaw Indian, having one day expreffed himself in the most reproachful terms of the French, and called Collapiffas their dogs and their slaves, one of this nation, exasperated at his injurious expreffions, laid him dead upon the spot. The Chaftaws, the most numerous and the most warlike tribe on the continent, immediately flew to arms : They sent deputies to New Orleans to demand from the French governour the head of the savage who had fled to him for protection : The governour offered presents as an atonement, but they were rejected with disdain ; they threatened to exterminate the whole tribe of the Collapiffas. To pacify this fierce nation, and prevent the effusion of blood, it was at length found necessary to deliver up the unhappy Indian. The Sieur Ferrand, commander of the German posts, on the right of the Mississippi, was charged with this melancholy commission : A rendezvous was in consequence appointed between the settlement of the Collapiffas and the German posts, where the mournful ceremony was conducted in the following manner.

"The Indian victim, whose name was Tichou Mingo (i. e. servant to the cacique or prince) was produced. He rose up, and, agreeable to the custom of these people, harangued the assembly to the following purpose : "I am a true man ; that is to say, I fear not death ; but I lament the fate of my wife and four infant children, whom I leave behind in a very tender age ; I lament too my father and my mother, whom I have long maintained by hunting : Them however, I recommend to the French ; since, on their account, I now fall a sacrifice."

"Scarce had he finished this short and pathetick harangue, when the old father, struck with the filial affec-

tion of his son, arose, and thus addressed himself to his audience—

"My son is doomed to death ; but he is young and vigorous, and more capable than me to support his mother, his wife and four infant children : It is necessary then that he remain upon the earth to protect and provide for them : As for me, who draw towards the end of my career, I have lived long enough ; may my son attain to my age, that he may bring up my tender infants : I am no longer good for any thing ; a few years more or less are to me of small moment : I have lived as a man ; I will die as a man :—I therefore take the place of my son."

"At these words, which expreffed his paternal love and greatness of soul in the most touching manner, his wife, his son, his daughter-in-law, and the little infants, melted into tears around this brave, this generous old man ; he embraced them for the last time, exhorted them to be ever faithful to the French, and to die rather than to betray them by any mean treachery unworthy of his blood. "My death," concluded he, "I consider as necessary for the safety of my nation, and I glory in the sacrifice."—Having thus delivered himself, he presented his head to the kinsmen of the deceased Chaftaw ; they accepted it ; he then extended himself over the trunk of a tree, when, with a hatchet, they severed his head from his body.

"By this sacrifice, all animosities were forgotten ; but one part of the ceremony remained still to be performed ; the young Indian was obliged to deliver to the Chaftaws the head of his father : In taking it up he addressed to it these few words : "Pardon me your death, and remember me in the world of spirits."—The French, who assisted at this tragedy, could not contain their tears, whilst they admired the heroick constancy of this venerable old man, whose resolution bore a resemblance to that of the celebrated Roman orator, who in the time of the triumvirate, was concealed by his son : The young man was most cruelly tortured in order to force him to discov-

er his father, who, not being able to endure the idea, that a son so virtuous and so generous, should thus suffer on his account, went and presented himself to the murderers and begged them to kill him and save his son; the son

conjured them to take his life and spare the age of his father; but the foldiers, more barbarous than the savages, butchered them both on the spot."

ACCOUNT of the POLYGARS.

[From Mr. SULLIVAN's Philosophical Rhapsodies.]

THE natives of Hindostan, who have uniformly exhibited a peculiar character, and who most probably will continue so to do until the end of time, have a people among them, inhabitants of almost impenetrable woods, who are under the absolute direction of their own chieftains, and who, in times of peace, are professionally robbers, but, in times of war, are the guardians of the country. The general name of these people is Polygar. Their original institution, for they live in distinct clans, is not very well understood. It probably took its rise from municipal regulations, relative to the destruction of tigers and other ferocious beasts. Certain tracts of woodland were indisputably allotted as rewards to those who should slay a certain number of those animals; and these lands approximating, probably laid the foundation of the several confederacies of Polygars.

The Pollams, or woods, from which is derived the word Polygar, lying in profusion through all the southern parts of Hindostan, the ravages committed in the open countries by these adventurous clans are both frequent and destructive. Cattle and grain are the constant booty of the Polygars. They not unfrequently even despoil travellers of their property, and sometimes murder, if they meet with opposition: Yet these very Polygars are the hands into which the aged and infirm, the wives, children, and treasure, of both Hindoos and others are entrusted, when the circumjacent country unfortunately happens to be the seat of war. The protection they afford is paid for; but the price is inconsiderable, when the helpless situation of those who fly

to them for shelter is considered, and especially when their own very peculiar character is properly attended to. The native governments of Hindostan are under the necessity of tolerating this honourable banditti. Many of them are so formidable as to be able to bring fifteen and twenty thousand men into the field.

The Hindoo code of laws, in speaking of robberies, hath this remarkable clause, "the mode of shares amongst robbers, shall be this: If any thief or thieves, by the command of the magistrate, and with his assistance, have committed depredations upon, and brought away any booty from another province, the magistrate shall receive a share of one sixth part of the whole. If they received no command or assistance from the magistrate, they shall give the magistrate in that case one tenth part for his share, and of the remainder their chief shall receive four shares; and whosoever among them is perfect master of his occupation, shall receive three shares: Also, whichever among them is remarkably strong and stout, shall receive two shares; and the rest shall receive each one share." Here then, we see not only a sanction, but an inducement to fraudulent practices—another singular inconsistency among a people who, in many periods of their history, have been proverbial for innocence of manners, and for uncommon honesty in their conduct towards travellers and strangers.

At the first sight it would appear, that the toleration of the Polygars, owing to their great numbers, and to the security of their fortresses, which are in general impenetrable but to Polygars, that the government license, in this manner given to them,

to live on the spoils of the industrious, might have originally occasioned the former division, and encouragement to perseverance, which we have just quoted : But the cause I should rather suppose to lie in the nature of certain governments, than to have arisen from any accidental circumstance afterwards ; and I am the more inclined to this opinion from the situation of the northern parts of Hindostan, which are, and always have been uninfested by these freebooters.

The dominion of the East was, in former days, most probably, divided and subdivided into all the various branches of the feudal system. The vestiges of it remain to this hour : Rajahs and Zemindars are nothing more than chieftains of a certain degree of consequence in the empire. If then, experience has shewn, in

other parts of the world, that clans have always been observed to commit the most pernicious acts of depredation and hostility on each other, and that the paramount lord has seldom been able effectually to crush so general and so complicated a scene of mischief, may we not reasonably venture to suppose, that the Hindoo legislature passed this ordinance for the suppression of such provincial warfare, and for the wholesome purpose of drawing the people, by unalarming degrees, more immediately under the control of the one sovereign authority ? The conclusion, I own, appears to me satisfactory. Moreover, Polygars cannot but be of modern growth ; for the law relative to thefts is antecedent to the mention of Polygars in history.

ESSAY ON FRAUD and DISHONESTY.

[By the late Governour LIVINGSTON.]

Fraudeſque, dolique,
Infidiaeque—et amor ſceleratus habendi.—OVID.

SHOULD one remind our every day cheating, pretended christians, of the eighth commandment, and say, *thou shalt not steal* ; would they not resent the admonition with the indignation of Hazeel, upon another occasion, *is thy servant a dog, that he should do this ?* And yet what is the difference between downright theft, and the frauds daily committed amongst us ? In contemplation of law, indeed, I know there is a distinction, both as to the definition and the punishment of the two crimes. But I mean in equity and conscience. For nothing is more frequent in law, than a distinction without a difference. For stealing consists in secretly possessing ourselves of another man's property, without his consent, and with intent to convert it to our own use ; is not fraud attended with every essential ingredient of theft ? In the latter case, I own, that the person defrauded, doth, in one sense, agree to part with his property, or he would not assent to the bargain : But he only agrees to it, in the sense in which the matter is repre-

sented to him by the fraudulent dealer, and that being, by the supposition, altogether a fallacious representation, he does in reality not agree to it at all. Property, therefore, so acquired, is in fact, and in *foro conscientiae*, as much stolen, as ever were any goods and chattels that were feloniously carried off by *Jonathan Wild*. Fraud ! deliberate fraud ! A crime in itself of the most atrocious nature, of the blackest malignity, and the most pestilent consequences. A crime destructive of all trust and confidence amongst men—of all justice and equity, the grand support of the world—and directly tending to the utter subversion of society. To a man so totally depraved and corrupt, as to be capable of such a villany, are doubtless applicable the emphatical words of Ezekiel, "*thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbour by extortion ; and hast forgotten me, saith the Lord.*" And yet what legions of such grave looking thieves have we in almost every part of the country ? Fellows, that will even borrow the venerable garb of religion, the better

to facilitate their fraudulent and insidious purposes; and with all their adjusted physiognomy, and *Oliverian* cant, will cozen their neighbour with as much compofure, and as little remorse, as they would gulp an egg dram or a quart of grog. Nay, I insist upon it, that thus stealing under covert and the mask of honesty, is a crime more aggravated than what the law calls theft; because a crime committed under the cloak of religion, or a warm profession of integrity, is the more criminal and detestable for the superaddition of hypocrisy to its own native and intrinsic criminality. Who is that affectedly demure and anchorite looking fellow yonder, with a countenance as fixt and solemn, as if it had been cut out of a locust tree? and driving a carriage with a cord of wood that is less than half a cord? Not a single feature or lineament in motion save the elevation of his eyes, and those too highly elevated for an upright heart! If he is an honest man, I shall wonder at it; because I never saw an honest man wear such a face. And yet *the church would be wounded through his sides, should he not be punctual to his engagements, and honest in all his dealings.* Honest in his dealings! Why, he will cheat you the very next morning with as keen an appetite as he eats his breakfast.

And what is truly deplorable, fraud and dishonesty are become so common, as to have in a great measure destroyed that innate shame, which is one of the most powerful preservatives from licentious practices, and a considerable succedaneum in commercial transactions, for the want of real virtue. Nay, I have known some so stupendiously depraved, as to boast of having, what they called *cleverly flung their neighbour*, and appearing totally remorseless about it, because it was so general a practice. But will it be any consolation to a knave, to be turned into hell with a numerous company? Ponder upon this, ye abandoned flagitious deceivers, *who glory in your shame*, and whose consciences are *fear'd with a hot iron*. Ponder upon it, I say; and determine, from this moment, never to cheat again. It is, in the final result, (and by this, the real

value of every thing is to be essayed) the most unprofitable, gainless traffick in the world. Perhaps, this reflection, since Plutus is the idol you adore, while *by unjust gain you increase your subsistence*, may arrest your further progress in iniquity. For be it known to all of you, who, in the words of *Isaiah*, *look every one for his gain from this quarter*, that you must refund every farthing of it, or abandon all hopes of happiness in a future world every farthing. For what is the hope of the hypocrite, says Job, *though he hath gained, when God taketh away his soul?* But will not the Almighty forgive me, you ask, upon my sincere repentance? The Almighty will undoubtedly forgive every sincere penitent, for himself *gives repentance, as well as the remission of sin*; but in your case, there can be no sincere repentance without restitution. How can a man be said to repent of having defrauded his neighbour, without making him reparation for the fraud? It would be a mocking of God to pretend it: *And God will not be mocked.* A genuine repentance of the commission of any crime, necessarily implies a cordial desire that it never had been perpetrated; and the only solid evidence of the sincerity of such desire, is the *undoing*, in reality, the injury committed as far as possibly we can. Hence, says the prophet *Ezekiel*, *if the wicked restore the pledge, and give again that he hath robbed; then he shall surely live.* From which necessarily follows that without such restitution, he shall surely die. Accordingly we find, that when *Zaccheus* repented, he *restored four fold*. He then became so honest, as to think, that those he had injured were entitled to interest for the detention of their money, as well as to the principal sum, out of which he had wronged them; and a very liberal interest he paid. And do you, who live upon fraud, expect to repent without any restitution? Depend upon it, you are as much imposed upon by the devil, as ever you imposed upon your neighbour; and whatever bargain you got out of him, Satan, still more dexterous in deceit, will make a sure one of you. Restore therefore, restore your fraudfully acquired

quired gain ; or, with the gain of the whole world, expect to lose your souls. What a bargain, after all your boastings of your *clever knack* at deceiving your honest, unmistrusting, confiding brother ! What a tremendous bargain ! Restore, I say, or in you, will be awfully verified the denunciation of Jeremiah, *as the partridge setteth on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so be that*

getteth riches and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his day : and at his end shall be a fool. Be therefore dissuaded from dying like a fool, which in the language of holy writ, signifies a wicked man ; and prevent so fatal an exit, from this world into eternity, by taking the advice of St. Paul, *let us walk honestly.*

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

VARIOUS SKETCHES of the DUTCH.

From "TRAVELS in HOLLAND ; by an American."

[Concluded from page 286.]

[Containing a brief History of the Republick.]

HOLLAND belonged originally to the house of Burgundy, and fell under that of Austria, which united it to the Spanish crown, by the succession of Charles V. to that throne. The bigotted and bloody persecutions of his son Philip II. produced a revolt in the seventeen provinces, ten of which returned to their allegiance ; and the present United Provinces pursued their opposition, until the year 1648, when they were declared independent, after a glorious struggle of 76 years bloody wars, valiantly fighting through four succeeding generations, for every blessing of civil and religious liberty, dear to mankind. The seven provinces, which compose this formidable republick, the wonder and admiration of the world, are Holland, Zealand, Friesland, Guelderland, Overysse, Groningen, and Utrecht. They extend about one hundred and fifty miles each way, including the Zuyder sea, and Haerlem lake ; which, taken with their rivers, and numerous canals, leaves a doubt, which of the elements, land or water, occupies the greatest space within this area, which embraces by a late calculation, nine thousand one hundred and forty square miles.

The province of Holland is the principal state, both in riches and extent, being 100 miles in length, and 30 wide. It is divided into north and south Holland, by the river Wye, which does not keep them separate a

great distance ; but their customs and style of life are very opposite.

Holland is entirely flat except the downs, along the sea coast, and the soil is rather light.

In November, particularly in North-holland, the country is totally buried in water ; so that no other objects present to view but dikes, steeples, and houses, rising out of the sea. In this season the inhabitants are, to all intents, in the situation of amphibious animals emerging out of water. These inundations fatten the fields, and are drawn off again in February in a most curious manner, by mills invented for the purpose. The country is protected from the common rake of the sea, by dikes and the downs.

They have no arable lands, but plenty of fruit. The meadows afford fine grazing for vast flocks of cattle which cover them. Holland is indeed a continued meadow, intersected with canals, lakes and rivers, which are well stored with fish.

Their foreign trade knows no bounds upon the globe. They have no grain of their own culture, but are the granary of Europe ; no vineyards, but they supply Europe with the best of wines ; no staple, but they have every thing in their ports, cheaper, often than any other nation.

Zealand, is divided into 11 islands, and separated by the Scheld. It is situated south from Holland, and east of Brabant, and is 30 miles long, and

20 wide. It is entirely protected from the sea, by dikes, which cost 57 millions of florins at first, and takes the whole produce of their lands to keep them in repair. Middleburg is the capital. The land is low, and is subject to frequent inundations: It is more fertile than Holland, but less healthy. It is fruitful, and they raise some grain. The natives are rather lively, and very brave. They carry on the herring fishery, mostly on the coast of Scotland, which affords a great nursery of seamen, and a mine of wealth. They carry on no manufactures, resting their main dependence on the herring fishery. Zealand contains eleven walled cities, and one hundred and ten villages.

Friesland is the most northern province, bounded by the German Ocean on the north, Overijssel on the east, and by the Zuyder Zee on the south and west. It is forty miles long and thirty wide. It contains eleven cities, and three hundred and thirty six villages.

The inhabitants have always exhibited the strongest enthusiasm for liberty. In some parts of the province the soil is barren and thinly inhabited, but in general very fertile. The air is colder, and of course more healthy, than in the other provinces. The country in winter is all afloat like Holland.

They raise considerable grain, have excellent pastures, and a good breed of horses, cows, and sheep, wild fowl, provisions, and woods.

Their linens are much esteemed, and their commerce is very extensive. The inhabitants are very arrogant and brave; and they preserve their ancient customs in all their purity.

The women have remarkably handsome faces, but are very clumsy and have bad shapes.

Groningen joins Overijssel on the south, and is thirty miles long, and twenty wide.

It resembles Friesland, and is very populous, containing three walled cities, and one hundred and sixty five villages. They support a vast breed of cattle. The air is in general esteemed healthy, though the country is full of canals. It abounds with rich pastures.

Overijssel is the poorest province in the union. It contains nineteen cities and seventy nine villages. It is situated north from the Zuyder Zee, joining to Friesland. It is sixty miles long, and forty wide; low and marshy. They raise plenty of cattle, but it is badly peopled.

Guelderland. This province is bounded by the Zuyder Zee on the north, and Groningen on the south. It is sixty miles long, and fifty wide. The air is better than in the maritime provinces: and the soil is gravelly, rising into young hills. They make vast quantities of paper by the assistance of two hundred mills. They raise also, considerable quantities of tobacco of an inferior quality.

Utrecht, is bounded by Holland and the Zuyder Zee, on the north, and by Guelderland on the east. It is twenty five miles long, and as many wide. Utrecht is the capital. The land is high and healthy of course, and instead of meadows, terra firma. It contains five cities, and sixty five villages. They raise also, some tobacco.

LITERARY CHARACTER of SWIFT.

[By Dr. BLAIR.]

DEAN SWIFT may be placed at the head of those that have employed the plain style. Few writers have discovered more capacity. He treats every subject which he handles, whether serious or ludicrous, in a masterly manner. He knew, almost,

beyond any man, the purity, the extent, the precision of the English language; and, therefore, to such as wish to attain a pure and correct style, he is one of the most useful models. But we must not look for much ornament and grace in his language.

His

His haughty and morose genius, made him despise any embellishment of this kind as beneath his dignity. He delivers his sentiments in a plain, downright, positive manner, like one who is sure he is in the right; and is very indifferent whether you be pleased or not. His sentences are commonly negligently arranged; distinctly enough as to the sense; but, without any regard to smoothness of sound; often without much regard to compactness, or elegance. If a metaphor, or any other figure, chanced to make his satire more poignant, he would, perhaps, vouchsafe to adopt it, when

it came in his way; but if it tended only to embellish and illustrate, he would rather throw it aside. Hence, in his serious pieces, his style often borders upon the dry and unpleasing; in his humorous ones, the plainness of his manner gives his wit a singular edge, and sets it off to the highest advantage. There is no froth, nor affectation in it; it flows without any studied preparation; and while he hardly appears to smile himself, he makes his reader laugh heartily. To a writer of such a genius as Dean Swift, the plain style was most admirably fitted.

O N R I C H E S.

I TAKE a due estimate of riches, and give them credit for all they are worth. I acknowledge that they will not only purchase the conveniences, but the elegancies of life; that they will aid the intercourse of friendship, and enable a man to look forward to approaching age, without the apprehension of want. This is all that any reasonable man will allow them. On the other hand, they have inconveniences enough to set against these advantages. In a religious respect, they add a heavy load to the duties of life: in a moral sense, they are dangerous, for they frequently o-

vertun the virtues of temperance and humility, and establish pride and luxury on their ruins. Though they may aid the intercourse of friendship, they will endanger its sincerity; for the sunshine of affluence engenders many more reptiles, than ethereal friends. The friendship of the great, must, therefore, always be tinctured with suspicion; but, if a poor man has a friend, he is to him as a right hand or as right eye. As the poet said of his mistress,

"The smile of fortune might suspicion raise,
But here I know that I am lov'd alone."

[Langborne.]

GENUINE SPEECH of STIGAND to WILLIAM the CONQUEROR.

"YOU are accosted, illustrious General, by the men of Kent, who are ready to submit to your government, provided you will make proper concessions to their most equitable demands, being such sort of men as are determined to retain that liberty they have received from their ancestors, together with the laws and customs of their country; neither will they be reduced to a state of servitude, which they never experienced, or endure a new legislature; for they can bear a regal but not a tyrannical authority.

"With their liberty, therefore, un-

assailed, and their ancient laws and customs reserved to them, receive the men of Kent, not as a parcel of slaves, but subjects attached to you in loyalty and love.

"But if you attempt to deprive them of their freedom, and the immunity of their laws, you will deprive them of their lives also.

"For they had rather engage with you in a determined battle, and fall under certain enemies, than in a court of justice under uncertain laws.

"For though the rest of the English can suffer slavery, to be free is the property of the men of Kent."

MONTHLY

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

MONTHLY REVIEW of NEW AMERICAN BOOKS.

The History of New-Hampshire, Volume II. By the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, A. M. Printed at Boston, by Thomas and Andrews. Price 9s.

[Concluded from page 650.]

C H A P. XXV.

War with Britain. Change of Government. Temporary Constitution. INDEPENDENCE. Military exertions. Stark's expedition. Employment of troops during the war.

AMONG articles of such importance, it is difficult to make a selection. They all claim the attention of an American. But as General Stark has been once introduced to the reader, his expedition will not be unpleasing.

Immediately after the evacuation of Ticonderoga, the committee of the New-Hampshire Grants (who had now formed themselves into a new State) wrote in the most pressing terms, to the committee of safety at Exeter for assistance, and said that if none should be afforded to them, they should be obliged to retreat to the New-England States for safety. When the news of this affair reached New-Hampshire, the Assembly had finished their session and returned home. A summons from the committee brought them together again; and in a short session of three days only, they took the most effectual and decisive steps for the defence of the country. They formed the whole militia of the State into two Brigades; of the first they gave the command to William Whipple, and of the second to John Stark. They ordered one fourth part of Stark's brigade, and one fourth of three regiments of the other brigade, to march immediately under his command, "to stop the progress of the enemy on our western frontiers." They ordered the militia officers, to take away arms, from all persons, who scrupled or refused to assist, in defending the country; and appointed a day of fasting and prayer, which was observed with great solemnity.

The appointment of Stark, to this command, with the same pay as a Brigadier in the Continental service, was peculiarly grateful to the people as well as to himself. In an arrangement of general officers, in the preceding year, a junior officer had been promoted, whilst he was neglected. He had written on this subject to Congress, and his letter was laid on the table. He therefore quitted the army, and retired to his own estate. He was now by the unanimous voice of his fellow citizens, invested with a separate command, and received or-

ders to "repair to Charlestown on Connecticut river; there to consult with a committee of the New-Hampshire Grants, respecting his future operations and the supply of his men with provisions; to take the command of the militia and march into the Grants; to act in conjunction with the troops of that new State, or any other of the States, or of the United States, or separately, as it should appear expedient to him; for the protection of the people and the annoyance of the enemy."

In a few days he proceeded to Charlestown, and as fast as his men arrived, he sent them forward, to join the forces of the new State, under Col. Warner, who had taken post at Manchester, twenty miles northward of Bennington. Here Stark joined him, and met with General Lincoln, who had been sent from Stillwater, by General Schuyler, commander of the northern department, to conduct the militia to the west side of Hudson's river. Stark informed him of his orders, and of the danger which the inhabitants of the Grants apprehended from the enemy, and from their disaffected neighbours; that he had consulted with the committee, and that it was the determination of the people, in case he should join the continental army and leave them exposed, that they would retire to the east of Connecticut river; in which case New-Hampshire would be a frontier. He therefore determined to remain on the flank of the enemy, and to watch their motions. For this purpose he collected his force at Bennington, and left Warner with his regiment at Manchester. A report of this determination was transmitted to Congress, and the orders on which it was founded were by them disapproved; but the propriety of it was evinced by subsequent facts.

General Burgoyne, with the main body of the British army, lay at Fort Edward. Thence he detached Lieut. Col. Baum, with about fifteen hundred of his German troops, and one hundred Indians, to pervade the Grants as far as Connecticut river, with a view to collect horses to mount the dragoons, and cattle, both for labour and provisions; and to return to the army with his booty. He was to persuade the people among whom he should pass, that his detachment was the advanced guard of the British army, which was marching to Boston. He was accompanied by Colonel Skeene, who was well acquainted with the country; and he was ordered to secure his camp by night.

The

The Indians, who preceded this detachment, being discovered about twelve miles from Bennington; Stark detached Col. Greg, with two hundred men, to stop their march. In the evening of the same day, he was informed that a body of regular troops, with a train of artillery, was in full march for Bennington. The next morning he marched with his whole brigade, and some of the militia of the Grants, to support Greg, who found himself unable to withstand the superior number of the enemy. Having proceeded about four miles, he met Greg retreating, and the main body of the enemy pursuing, within half a mile of his rear. When they discovered Stark's column, they halted in an advantageous position; and he drew up his men on an eminence in open view; but could not bring them to an engagement. He then marched back, about a mile, and encamped; leaving a few men to skirmish with them; who killed thirty of the enemy and two of the Indian chiefs. The next day was rainy. Stark kept his position, and sent out parties to harass the enemy. Many of the Indians took this opportunity to desert; because, as they said, "the woods were full of yankees."

On the following morning Stark was joined by a company of militia from the Grants, and another from the county of Berkshire in Massachusetts. His whole force amounted to about sixteen hundred. He sent Col. Nichols, with two hundred and fifty men, to the rear of the enemy's left wing; and Col. Hendrick, with three hundred, to the rear of their right. He placed three hundred to oppose their front and draw their attention. Then sending Colonels Hubbard and Stickney, with two hundred to attack the right wing, and one hundred more to reinforce Nichols in the rear of their left, the attack began in that quarter precisely at three of the clock in the afternoon. It was immediately seconded by the other detachments; and at the same time Stark himself advanced with the main body. The engagement lasted two hours; at the end of which he forced their breastworks, took two pieces of brass cannon and a number of prisoners; the rest retreated.

Just at this instant, he received intelligence that another body of the enemy was within two miles of him. This was a reinforcement for which Baum had sent, when he first knew the force which he was to oppose. It was commanded by Col. Breyman. Happily Warner's regiment from Manchester came up with them and stopped them. Stark rallied his men and renewed the action; it was warm and desperate; he used, with success, the cannon which he had taken; and at sunset obliged the enemy to retreat. He pursued them till night, and then halted, to prevent his own men from killing each other in the dark. He took from the enemy two other

pieces of cannon, with all their baggage, waggons and horses. Two hundred and twenty-six men were found dead on the field. Their commander, Baum, was taken and died of his wounds; beside whom, thirty-three officers, and above seven hundred privates, were made prisoners. Of Stark's brigade four officers and ten privates were killed and forty-two were wounded.

In the account of this battle, which Stark sent to the committee of New-Hampshire, he said, "our people behaved with the greatest spirit and bravery imaginable. Had every man been an Alexander, or a Charles of Sweden, they could not have behaved better." He was sensible of the advantage of keeping on the flank of the enemy's main body; and therefore sent for one thousand men to replace those whose time had expired; but intimated to the committee that he himself should return with the brigade. They cordially thanked him "for the very essential service which he had done to the country," but earnestly pressed him to continue in the command; and sent him a reinforcement, "assuring the men that they were to serve under General Stark." This argument prevailed with the men to march, and with Stark to remain.

The prisoners taken in this battle were sent to Boston. The trophies were divided between New-Hampshire and Massachusetts. But Congress heard of this victory by accident. Having waited some time in expectation of letters, and none arriving; inquiry was made why Stark had not written to Congress? He answered, that his correspondence with them was closed, as they had not attended to his last letters. They took the hint; and though they had but a few days before resolved, that the instructions which he had received were destructive of military subordination, and prejudicial to the common cause; yet they presented their thanks to him, and to the officers and troops under his command, and promoted him to the rank of a Brigadier General in the army of the United States.

C H A P. XXVI.

Paper Money. Confiscations. State Constitution. Controversy with Vermont.

From the specimens of taste and judgment already exhibited, the reader will easily conceive in what manner these subjects are treated.

C H A P. XXVII.

Popular discontent. Efforts for paper currency. Tender-acts. Insurrection. Dignity and lenity of government. Federal Constitution.

The measures taken to ascertain the merits of the Federal Constitution, and

and its final adoption by the State of New-Hampshire, are briefly described, but with all that accuracy, which distinguishes our author.

When this new Constitution was proposed to the people, conventions were called in each State to consider it. In these bodies, composed of persons who represented impartially every class and description of the people, and who were themselves equally various in their principles, habits and views; the constitution underwent the most critical and severe discussion. Whilst it was in debate, the anxiety of all parties was extended to the utmost degree; and the efforts of its friends and its opposers were unremitting.

After the Constitution had been, with the help of some proposed amendments, adopted by Massachusetts, a convention was called at Exeter in New-Hampshire. At its first meeting, a debate which continued ten days ended in an adjournment for four months; at the expiration of which term, in a short session of three days only at Concord, the question for adopting and ratifying the Constitution, was, with the same help as in Massachusetts, carried in the affirmative, by a majority of eleven; the whole number present being one hun-

dred and three. This was the ninth State in the union which accepted the Constitution; and thus the number was completed which was necessary to put in motion the political machine. In about a month, two more States were added. Then a Congress was formed, and the illustrious Washington, by the unanimous suffrage of the people, was placed in the first seat of government. Three other States, of which one is Vermont, have since been admitted into the union; and there is now in operation a general system of energetick government, which pervades every part of the United States, and has already produced a surprising alteration for the better. By the funding of the Continental debt, and the assumption of the debts of the individual States, into one general mass, a foundation is laid for the support of publick credit; by which means the American revolution appears to be completed. Let it be the sincere prayer and endeavour of every thoughtful citizen, that such harmony may prevail between the general government, and the jurisdiction of each State, as the peculiar delicacy of their connexion requires; and that the blessings of "peace, liberty and safety," so dearly obtained, may descend inviolate to our posterity.

The W H I M.

WE boast continually of our reason, though nothing can have less influence on our conduct. We acknowledge its superiority only by making it the subject of our idle praise, whilst our actions are dictated solely by caprice, and form individually what we call by the softer appellation of a *Whim*.

Amanda loves, and is beloved by Flavius. She has taste enough to approve his figure, which is elegant and graceful, and too much good sense not to know he is possessed of every manly virtue. Yet if Flavius approves any part of her dress or ornaments, the favoured article is instantly laid aside. If he solicits half an hour's conversation, though her wishes respond to his, she hurries to a ball, where she forces a temporary gaiety, despises every individual of the noisy group, and "her feelings prey upon her heart." She will trifle with a coxcomb in the presence of Flavius, though she sees the uneasiness it gives him, and talk unmeaning scandal before him, though she hazards his opinion

of her heart. Yet Amanda possessed what the world calls prudence, she knows the impropriety of this conduct, and if called on to justify it, could only answer, by saying, it was her *Whim*.

Seretonius is a man of an excellent heart, and of a superior understanding. He possesses a knowledge of the world, and a faculty of distinguishing characters which is almost intuitive. With these valuable qualities it may be imagined, that his life is a model of exemplary caution. Seretonius is daily seen in the company of known gamblers, men of dissipated lives, and broken fortunes; with these he will sit down to play, though he knows he has not the remotest chance of success. He will get drunk with men, though with their debauched character he is well acquainted, and their convivial talents he despises. No man can arraign this conduct more than Seretonius himself, and yet the same absurdities are renewed every day; were you to meet him in the morning he would certainly listen to your arguments,

ments, but nothing could prevent him from going on in pursuit of his *Whim*.

Lucius was married, not very early in life, to a woman of his heart. From the similarity of temper and disposition, they seem to be born for each other. They are in possession of every comfort which competence can supply, and yet caprice will not suffer them to be happy. It produces a discontent from small occasions, which great ones would scarcely justify. I have found them after dinner in the midst of such reproaches that I imagined a foundation had been laid for a divorce, but on inquiry I found the dispute was, because he turned the wrong side of a joint uppermost at dinner and she would not let him have his *Whim*. Another time a separation had nearly taken place, because she wore a cap which he thought

unbecoming; she admitted the fault, but contended for her *Whim*. When these ferments are over, they can both laugh at the absurdity of the occasion, but never take any precaution to guard against the like in future, from the mutual indulgence of their *Whims*.

Benignus has a soul capable of the finest impressions, and a heart "open as day for melting charity." But his caprice anticipates his benevolence. He will expend ten pounds on a worthless bauble, or a plausible adventurer, and the next hour regret, that he *unfortunately* has nothing to bestow on a maimed sailor or a ruined family; and thus when his feelings call him to an account, he has no apology to make to his own heart, but that his good intentions were forestalled by the indulgence of a *Whim*.



The B O U Q U E T.

POPE Innocent XII. bears three cups inverted, on his family arms, with this motto, *Aliis, non sibi*. "To others, not himself." Meaning that he intended to pour out and distribute, not to fill them for his own private emolument. Pasquin came by, and erased the comma at *Aliis*, placing it after *non*, which admits of this translation.

*Not for mankind, but for himself,
His Holiness amasses pelf.*

AQUAKER observed, that Moses was the first of their profession, as he *quaked* exceedingly. No, says a bystander, the devil was the oldest quaker, as he always *trembled*.

TWO sailors passing by a churchyard, observed the following Epitaph, "I am not dead, but sleeping here." *Zounds*, says Jack, *what a lie! When I'm dead I'll own it fast enough.*

TWO famous Innkeepers at New-York, were known by the familiar appellations of Black Sam, and Brown John. A gentleman's servant

was sent with a message to the first, but scarcely had he articulated the words *Black Sam*, when a horsewhip saluted his back with many a stroke. Some time after the servant was ordered upon an errand to *Brown John's*. He begged his master's excuse, and added, he had been so tormented by *Black Sam*, that he wished no acquaintance with *Brown John*.

THE Vice Chancellor of Trinity; Dublin, is prodigiously fond of Ham. A gentleman asked him, how he would have gratified his palate, had he have been brought up a Jew. Why, says the Chancellor, I would have said with Agrippa, *almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian.*

AN old man, rather intoxicated, lifted up his foot to step over a sign post, "What's this?" Says he. "Nothing but the sign," replies Jack. "Sign, sign, sign of what?" stammered the father.—"Why, a sign, that you are drunk;" retorts the son in a pet.



SEAT of the MUSES.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

GRATULATIVE STANZAS.

Written, in consequence of bearing that the Counts of Ettingham, had landed at Newyork.

ILLUSTRIous consort, of the good, the brave, [glave ;
Of him, who greatly sheath'd the beamy
Which oft had shone on crimson'd plains ;
And turn'd indignant from the dread command,
"Go forth, and waste Columbia's rebel land :"
Deign thou to hear, the muse's artless strains.

Welcome, thrice welcome, o'er the resurgent flood, [blood,
From torrid realms that boil the sultry
And melt down life in ever burning flame :
For thee, an Empire lifts the suppliant eye,
Invokes blest health from gratitude's bright sky, [cooler breath
And bids th' autumnal breeze, or winter's
Wait, far from EFFINGHAM, the poisonous winds of death.

ALMERINE.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The INDIAN VICTORY : A FRAGMENT.

Decorated by the Pencil of Fancy.

BRAVE was Logan, none were braver,
Daring war by land or main ;
Tall was Logan, none were taller ;
Hail'd the Sachem of the plain.

Dim stars guide Logan, to the winding stream, [moves ;
By their pale light the tawny chieftain
Green laurels won in war, his darling theme,
Dwell on his thought, while to the wave,
he roves.

There, lone he sighs, for some big day to dawn, [slain ;
When Logan should revenge his brethren
In thought the white men dar'd—the battle's drawn,
And glory clothes the warrior of the plain.

White men now are fast advancing,
Rise to war, my country's train,
Press along for deadly battle,
Rul'd by Logan of the plain.

Th' assembled tribes rush joy on Logan's soul, [blest ;
A soul with courage not with softness
His daring spirit mov'd the mighty whole ;
Defiance low'rd on Logan's plumed crest.

Artful warriors bent on slaughter,
Now the battle first begin ;
White men dying, white men wounded,
Raise aloud the horrid din.

Dreadful carnage—O ! how dreadful !
Shrieks and groans they fill the gale ;
Thund'ring war whoops, cannon roaring,
Awful echo o'er the vale.

See them on the whites, wild rushing ;
White men, to be brave, is vain ;
They give way, the chiefs pursue ;
Shouts of vict'ry rend the plain.

The morn moves slowly on with clouded rays, [men slain ;
Young Logan proudly counts the white
Bold war train'd chiefs their gallant leader
praise, [plain.
And crown the Sachem on the long fought

But oh ! what heart with common pity
fraught,
Can from within erase the moving theme ?
Does memory call the fatal morn to thought ?
Compassion never wept o'er such a scene.

High is the pile on slaughter's purpled ground, [trest.
Vast are the numbers wounded and dis-
Go, pity if thou liv'st, or canst be found,
Go, touch the tawny warrior's breast.

Oh ! mercy be thou pity's leading star,
In their rude bosoms both forever live ;
Pity will teach the truest rights of war,
And pity's star, the gentlest death shall give.

Alas ! the long drawn sigh, the tear shall flow [friend :
From children, parents, sisters, wife or
This mourning in the vale of human woe
Must live, till time its healing balm shall lend.

The pensive muse who owns a feeling heart,
Weeps with the widow, and her orphan train ;
Pure tears are hers, unstain'd by little art,
She gives this tribute to the hapless slain.

Go, plaintive bird of sorrow, go,
Where all the brave in dust are laid ;
There

There tune the requiem note of woe,
And strew with spring's first leaf, the
shade.

Earth's greenest turf shall flourish there,
And all the sweets of vernal flowers ;
Whilst the lone stranger's silent tear,
Distils soft dew in ever blessed showers.

The hoary hermit there shall weep,
And fear no shrieks of goblin train :
The turtle dove in quiet sleep,
And heaven's own tears embrace the
slain.

Ye guardian genii ; watch the green,
No bird of prey must there repose ;
Ye lovely fairies mourning seen,
Go, chide the gale, it rude it blows.

The aged soldier, there shall turn,
With streaming eye long view the
grave ;

Compassion love the dead to mourn,
And round, the funeral cypress wave.

Blow soft ye winds, and plaintive tell,
To ev'ry whispering, passing gale,
These nobly for their country fell,
Whilst echo winds the solemn tale.

LAVINIA.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

A CHRISTMAS ODE.

'TIS night, dark ebony clouds of ev'n
Float solemn on the face of heav'n ;
Nor silv'ry moon, nor lucid star,
Their splendours darting from afar,
Round the dun welkin beam a brilliant
ray.

High on the hill, and low amid the plain,
Primeval silence holds her reign :

Hush'd is the voice of man, and mute the
songster's lay.

'Tis midnight, sable as the gloom,
That shrouds the mansion of the tomb
In death's black mists, of more tenebrous
hue,

Than erst from Mizraim's morning dew,
Its diamond sparkling radiance stole a-
way,

When brooding o'er a trembling land,
Returning Chaos stretch'd his hand,
And quench'd the blaze of thrice born
dying day.

"Rise thou, and shine, thy light is come,"
A twinkling dissipates the gloom ;
'Tis gone, 'tis past, the morning star,
Refulgent as the solar car,
Leads forth the tide of God's unfulfill'd
morn,

Around Ephratah's clouded plain ;
Hark ! Gabriel swells th' harmonick
strain,

And hails, in vocal song, Messiah born.

Smote by the vision of the skies,
Astonish'd shepherds cast their eyes,
In heart felt terror on the ground,

Nor dare a distant glance around :
Lift, shepherds, lift, and bear the angelick
word !

Fear not, he cries, behold I bring,
Good tidings of th' eternal King,
The Prince of peace, the mighty God,
and nature's Lord.

This day is Christ's, the Saviour's birth,
He comes, he comes to visit earth :
The father, friend of human kind,
Your wond'ring eyes shall instant find,
Mid yon lone manger, wrapt in swaddling
clothes :

To you, to all, the Son is given :
Compassion, mercy bow'd his heav'n :
Go, shepherds go, and watch the babe's
repose.

Scarce had the Seraph's flaming tongue,
Immanuel's gracious advent sung,
When all the armies of the sky,
Their golden harps attuning high,
Burst forth as one, in choral hymns di-
vine,

Of praise to God, and peace for men.
Ye heavens ! repeat, repeat the strain,
And earth pronounce, the kingdom,
pow'r, and glory thine.

CALOC.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

STANZAS,

To Dr. PRIESTLEY.

DEVOTED victim of tyrannick power !
The iron pen that wrote thy name in
dust,

As with the diamond of barbarick rage !
More durable than brass, or marble dust,
Or classic Gibbon's death exempted
page,

Shall consecrate thy worth to time's last
And the wild ruins of the Lycean bower,
Where bigot zeal's typhonick gust,
And manick frenzy's billows burst,
Immortalize the Christian, Patriot, Sage.

A. O.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

VERSES.

By a Lady on leaving PORTLAND.

MY cottage I quit with a tear,
My garden and sweet scented flow-
ers ;

Alas ! what new scene shall endear,
What clime yield contentment like ours.

Tho' distant, I'll turn my sad eye,
In fancy I'll rove there again,
Remembrance shall heave a fond sigh,
While musick shall lessen the pain.

At eve on the edge of the shore,
By moonlight I'll set there and sing ;
And lament that I've Delia no more,
Who was sweet as the blossoms of spring.

Dear

Dear ladies of Portland adieu,
By mutual endearments ally'd,
Ah! where there is friendship to true,
What pity our fates should divide.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

EXTRACTS from the ZENITH of
G L O R Y.

Conclusion to the Storming of Quebec.

HIS Aids, disdainful life,
Launch'd on destruction's purple flood,
And wept *Montgomery's* death in blood,
Till nature sunk from strife.

McPheron, Kendricks, Cheesman bled.
Revenge, revenge, the gallant dead,
Was heard from ev'ry tongue;
Threats, shrieks, defiance, clashing arms,
Shouts, groans, loud cries, and dire alarms,
In horrid discord rung.

Fate's scanty path—death's pendent sleep,
Projecting awful o'er the deep,
Columbia's veterans past.
When op'd at once, a threefold tier
Disgorging thunders, whelm'd the rear,
And turn'd the front, aghast.

Corse pil'd on corse lay low in dust,
The tree of life by war's rude gust,
Was from its basis torn;
Thus some tall oak in wintry hour,
Bows to the tempest's mighty power,
On winged whirlwinds borne.

Slaughter's arm'd genius sallied forth,
Strong as the *Typhæan* son of earth,
He grasp'd, he seiz'd on all:
His iron mace, and giant hand,
Beat down the falling, fainting band,
And hurl'd them from the wall.

They fought, they fell, they storm'd, expir'd,
A wounded few at length retir'd,
Beyond the crimson'd moat;
Fierce carnage ceas'd, the battle staid,
Nor more *Britannia's* two edg'd blade,
With desolation smote.

Heroes rever'd in freedom's fame!
Ye neither liv'd nor died in vain,
The world is valour's tomb:
Not earth's last bound, nor wastes of sky,
Can veil the brave from memory's eye,
Or shroud their worth in gloom.

L I F E : A SONNET.

SAY, what is life? the sons of sorrow
cry;
Is it to breathe a lingering age of woe,
In vegetative being here below?
To eat, to drink, to sleep, and then to die?
In pleasure's airy rounds to fly?
To laugh; to dance? The souls of joy
would know, [slow,
To plunge in lewdness and no care be-

On what may greatly fit us for the sky?
No: 'Tis the twilight of a heavenly day,
Whose radiant glories op'ning on the soul,
Shall raise and bear it from itself away,
Far o'er the bounds of this terrestrial pole,
Wak'd to new rapture by the living lay,
Where God informs th' immeasurable
whole.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

M O N O D Y

To the memory of the young HEROES, who
fell at the Miami, under General ST.
CLAIR.

D E S C E N D, bland PITY, from thy na-
tive sky, [eye;
Come with thy moving plaint and melting
The *Muses* court thee from thy blest abode,
Thy throne of light, embosom'd in thy
G O D ;

With balmy voice the lurid tidings tell,
How the BRAVE bled—and how lamented
fell:

How, in the earliest pride of op'ning bloom,
On houseless wilds demand a sheltering
tomb,

Far from the social tie, the kindred tear,
Denied the relic'd urn and trophied bier.
In the deep horrors of the midnight shade,
In the first onset, dauntless VALOUR made,
Each youthful Warrior wastes his rosy
breath, [Death,

And woos stern HONOUR in the grasp of
Scarce seen to charm, just rising to applause,
The blameless victim of a *subrick* cause,
Torn like a plant beneath the early spring,
When shiv'ring *Eurus* flaps his fateful wing.

Ah! say—what pure libations can be
paid, [shade!
What fond atonement sooth the suffering
In vain from frozen AGE the warm tears
flow, [woe,
In vain bright BEAUTY droops in clouds of
In vain the HERO's laurel'd wreaths decline,
In vain the MINSTREL swells the notes
divine:

They, who afar these bootless griefs deride,
And stain the fair OHIO's flow'ry side,
Who the wrong'd INDIAN's scanty treasures
spoil, [soil,
Waste his weak hope, and strip his subject
And, like the rattling Serpent of the Heath,
On the lone sleeper pour the darts of death,
They must atone—from them the MOURN-
ERS claim [name;

Each lov'd associate, and each treasur'd
Their cruel hands these desolations spread,
Lost in their cause each martyr'd hero bled;
Driv'n by their rage the forest's children
roam;

And the lorn female wants a pitying home;
As if that *Wild*, which bounteous Heav'n
displays

From orient *Phæbus* to his western rays,
Spread its broad breast in vain, to them denies
The gifts, which NATURE's equal care
supplies.

Since

Since their own hills and wid'ning vales
demand (hand,
The forming ploughshare and the labouring
Why must that hand pollute the ravag'd
heath, (of death!
That cult'ring ploughshare wage the deeds
'Tho' wak'ning REASON join her forceful
strain,
Still shall dejected MERCY plead in vain!
Or shall COLUMBIA hear the rude behest,
And clasp her murderers to her bleeding
breast! (knife,
Shall she with impious hand and ruffian
From her first offspring rend the chords of
life!

TO NATURE's sons with tyrant rage deny
The woody mountain, and the cov'ring sky!
Ah no!—each faintest shade indignant
bends, [extends.
Bares his wide wounds, his red'ning arm
Return, he cries, ere every hope is lost,
On to claims you on his ozier coast,
Return tho' late, the treach'rous wish dis-
claim,

Awake to justice, and arise to fame;
No more with blood the weeping soil deface,
But spare the patient, suff'ring race.
To you our lacerated spirits turn,
From you demand a monumental urn;
For you our blushing wounds uncover'd lie,
Purs the hard earth, and meet the bathing
sky. (brow,
Where the sick moon o'er veils her pallid
And the lone night bird swells the peals of
woe.

Not crimson WAR, nor VALOUR's glitt'-
ring wreath (breath;
To the pale Corse restores the quiv'ring
'Tis the mild power of seraph PEACE alone
Can charm each grief, and every wrong a-
tone;

Her healing hand shall waft oblivion round,
And pour her opiates thro' each gushing
wound, (spread,
O'er the cold ghost her mantling Olive
And shade the sod that laps the GLORIOUS
DEAD.

PHILENIA.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

L I N E S,

On the burning of PORT AU PRINCE.

CIRCLING of the clouded skies,
See the smoke in columns rise;
Rapid bursting into blaze,
Heaven is light with midnight rays.

See, the wretched father stand,
Lifting high his outspread hand;
Ardent prayers ascend in vain,
Waves of fire they sweep the plain.

Hear, the frantick mother cry,
Tears they well the streaming eye;
Now she beats her tender frame,
House and home is wrapt in flame.

Lift! a little infant screams,
What is this? 'tis fancy's dreams;

No, oh no, I see it die,
Smoke surrounding stops its cry.

Has some barb'rous foreign host
Savage landed on the coast?
Is it lightning wing'd from heaven?
Whither, whither are they driv'n?

'Tis the *African* home bred foe,
Lays the falling turret low:
'Tis the son of iron chains,
Triumphs o'er the burning plains.

Arm'd with judgments, his right hand,
Whelms at once a guilty land:
Now's repaid the trade in blood:
Now is loos'd the scourge of God.

Nations! learn this truth divine,
Hand to hand as one may join,
In oppression's horrid trade,
But the wrong shall be repaid.

Heaven may vengeance long delay,
Still the awful reckoning day,
Soon or late, shall surely come,
And all the *Indies* share one doom.

BELINDA.

To the EDITORS of the MASSACHUSETTS
MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

The following was written a few moments
preceding a festive hour.—If it has merit
to claim insertion, please to afford it a place
in your next number. N. S.

INVOCATIVE ODE to BACCHUS.

BACCHUS! God of rosy wine;
Bacchus! God of heav'nly joy;
Lend, O lend! thine aid divine:
This night let no dull cares annoy.

But may tides of guiltless pleasure,
From thy rich exhaustless treasure;
Freely through my bosom roll:
And while I quaff the full charg'd glass,
May rapture with the liquor pals;
And fire to bliss my votive soul.

O Bacchus! 'tis to thee we owe,
One half our blessings here below.

When care obtrudes, and pleasure flies;
When all the man within me dies;
When rapid flows the tide of grief:
With thee alone I find relief.

But whilst thy matchless pow'r I own
To heal the sorrow-swollen breast;
And sooth the anxious soul to rest:
O! may I ne'er forget thy frown.

That frown thou dart'st on earth's vile race
Who dare abuse thy heav'nly grace.

That forceful life-destroying frown,
That from the height of glory hurl'd,
The lofty * son of Philip down:

The Godlike conq'r'or of the world.

Now

* Alexander the Great, who died of a fe-
ver, occasioned by drinking too freely at an en-
tertainment of his peers and officers of his army.

Now haste, O Bacchus! haste! descend!
Or from the heights assistance lend;
And whilst we urge the glass and song;
Bid care depart the festive throng.

CLEON.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

AN ELEGY,

On the late distressful Indian Conquest.

WITH dear bought Freedom, and
with plenty blest,
Columbia's guardian genius joy'd to know,
His favour'd land of every good possess,
Which equal laws and smiling peace bestow;

And saw his generous sons, in ease reclin'd,
Forget the little enmities of strife, [kind,
And feel that friendly glow for human
Which makes the valued charm of social
life.

Let no regrets, he said, the scene attend;
No anxious fear the increasing bliss annoy!
May Heaven, propitious, all their hopes
befriend:

And love and virtue dignify their joy!

While this warm wish yet swell'd the enraptur'd soul,
As the fair prospect brighten'd on the view,
To thwart its kind intent, and blast the whole,
In haste Contention to th' Obio flew.

There, with relentless cruelty and rage
Bellona's flaming torch the rais'd in air.

At once her numerous Savage sons engage
To bless its light, and urge the inveterate war.

Their untam'd breasts the hostile passions
fire,

As stern Revenge the Indian armour bears.
And Desperation wakes the smother'd ire,
Which waited only respite from its fears.

With dire impatience for the vengeful
deed, (pour,
They on the camp their dread incursion
Rush to the conflict with resistless speed,
Nor fear the cannon's desolating roar.

So the fierce tyger leaves the unfruitful
wild, (crown'd,
And ravenous, o'er the field with plenty
Loud roaring seeks his meditated spoil,
And deals, insatiate, furious slaughter round.

The sudden onset their brave foes sustain,
And long, intrepid, keep their dangerous
post—

The unequal contest valiantly maintain,
And break the fury of the conquering host.

But, by superior numbers overpower'd,
Whose dauntless fury wide destruction
spread, (sword,

They fell;—the victims of the reeking
Which heap'd the plain with squadrons of
the dead.

Valour in vain had rous'd the soldier's
soul, (breath:

And urg'd to gallant deeds with martial
The veteran chief, in danger tried and bold,

Led not the way to conquest, but to death.

Pale Horror stalk'd along the blood stain'd
plain,

And all the tragick scene astonish'd view'd;
'Till Vengeance, glutted with the numer-
ous slain, (of blood,

And rancorous Murder, slak'd their thirst

As Pity hears the affecting story told,
She mourns the youthful soldier's early
doom; (bold,

Whilst Glory, honouring the brave and
Weaves her unfading laurels round their
tomb.

Heaven, o'er the hallow'd spot, its fre-
quent tear (shed.

In mildest showers and vernal dews shall
And weeping willows, and the yew tree
there (or's head.

Shade the green turf that wraps the warri-
MARIA.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

COMALA: A DRAMATICK POEM.

[Concluded from page 766.]

Mellicoma.

WHAT sounds are those which ring
from Ardwon's brow?

Who is yon hero brightning o'er the vale?
Strong as the strength of streams, which
crowding flow,

His warriors ride the spirit of the gale.
Comala.

Ha!—It is Comala's foe,
Ghost of Fingal nerve my bow!
From thy cloud, direct my dart,
Let him fall, as falls the hart.
Ha! 'tis Fingal—Yes! 'tis he!
Round him warlike ghosts I see:
Fingal! speak, and tell me why
Hath the warrior come
From the dark tomb,
Or left the hero's cloudless sky
Where waves of pleasure roll,
To frighten and to please Comala's soul?

Fingal.

Raise, ye bards! the testal song!
Raise the war of Carun's flood,
There Caracul writhes in blood,
And all the proud chief's hostile throng:

Caracul's shade, at Carun's stream,
Is like the meteor's distant gleam,
Which flits athwart the dusky heath,
Or rides with the pale sprite of death,
In dark brown woods, or misty dell,
Where ancient heroes greatly fell.

Hark! hark! methinks I hear,
A lonely voice salute my ear.

Or is it the breeze,
That winds from the trees,
And plays on the brow of the mound?
'Tis the huntress of Ardwon, Comala, the
fair,

Thy Fingal, Comala, thy Fingal, is near,
The white handed daughter of Sarno, I
hear, (fair.

Arise from the rock, thou maid of bright
Comala.

Comala.

Fingal, lovely son of death,
Take me, take me, to thy cave !
Let me rest in *Fingal's* grave,
There *Comala* yields her breath.

Fingal.

Come, come, to the cave of my rest,
The storm it is over and gone :
Uncloaked and bright is the morn :
Fair huntress of *Arden* ! I'm blest.

Comala.

He's return'd with his fame !
I feel strong the flame,
Of affectionate love,
Which shall not remove.
But I rest on the rock,
Till recover'ing the shock,
My soul, is divested of fear,
Shout, shout to his name,
The hero is near.

Fair daughters of *Morni*, he merits your
praise,

The bard, and the fair, his triumphs shall
[raise.]

Derfagrena.

See, on *Arden's* cloudy brow,
Mantling flames ascending roll ;
She, that laid the wild deer low,
Mingles there the social bowl.
'Tis *Comala's* feast of deer,
King of *Morven*, be thou near.

Fingal.

Raise, ye sons of festal song,
Raise, the war of *Carun's* wave !
Martial harps the strain prolong,
Greeting of the nobly brave.
Whilst that *Fingal's* eye shall rove,
In rapture round the feast of love.

Bards.

Roll, winding *Carun*, roll in joy,
The sons of war have fled
Let triumph's song our hosts employ,
Caracul's chiefs are dead.

No steed is now seen,
Who snorts on thee green.
The wings of their pride,
Which armies defied,
Are spread in those lands,
Where tread not my bands.
The sun will now rise,
At peace in the skies :
And the shadows of even :
Stretch quiet o'er heav'n.
Delights hence shall be,
In the wars of the sea ;
And red on the flood,
Of *Lochlin's* spilt blood,
Our banners hung high,
Shall brighten the sky,
Where other foes seen,
Rush wild to the green.

Chorus of Bards.

Roll, winding *Carun*, roll in joy !
The sons of war have fled.
Caracul's chiefs are dead.
Let triumph's song our hosts employ.

Mellicoma.

Light mists from on high, light round the
fair roll !
Pale lies the lov'd maid at the rock of the

Soft moon beams of eve shine clear on her
soul.

Comala's no more—she's at rest on the
(ground.)

Fingal.

Oh white bosom'd maid of my love !
Thou daughter of *Sarno*—revered in death !
Oh meet me, *Comala*, when lone on the
heath,

My steps by the streamlet shall rove.

Hidallan.

Is *Arden's* fair huntress no more than a
shade ?

Ah ! why did I trouble the soul of the maid ?

Oh ! when shall I see her, with light life and
grace,

Pursue the brown hind—and lead forth the
(chace ?)

Fingal.

Cruel youth, of gloomy brow !
Haste away, this instant, now :
Never more at social feast,
Shalt thou be a welcome guest :
Never, never chace the roe,
Never, never draw the bow :
Never, smite a foe of mine,
By the sword or spear that's thine.

Lead me to the place of rest,
Where my lov'd *Comala* lies ;
Virtue triumph's in her breast ;
Beauty, in the maiden's eyes.

Yonder sleeps the virgin fair,
Cold winds lift her golden hair ;
Loud her bow string hails the blast,
Broken arrows strew the waste.

Bards ! sound her praise, amid the gloom
of even,

And give her name to all the winds of
(heaven.)

The SONG of the BARDS, or CO-
MALA'S FUNERAL DIRGE.

Round the maid, see meteors gleaming !
Moon beams kiss *Comala's* soul !
Awful faces glory beaming,
There on cars of triumph roll.

Sarno's brow is downward bending.

Bold *Tidallan's* crimson'd eye,

Shoots athwart the op'ning sky.

Hero's ghosts are hither tending.

Maiden of the lillied arm,

Wake, arise, lift up thy head !

Ah ! her voice is heard no more,

Beauty's Virgin queen is dead.

The maids they shall seek thee, thou fair
one, in death !

Comala, no longer is found on the heath.

Yet, oft thou shalt come, with the pinnions
of night,

And pour on their spirits, sweet visions of
Thy voice shall sink deep, as they slumber at
rest,

And the dream of *Comala* give peace to the
(breast.)

Chorus of Bards.

Round her, see bright meteors gleaming !

Moon beams kiss *Comala's* soul !

Fathers ! Heroes, awful beaming !

There on cars of glory roll.

A. L.

A

A FAVORITE S O N G.

[From the "AGREEABLE SURPRISE," an Opera.]

The AIR by Chevalier GLUCK.

Andante.

My Lau-ra will you trust the seas, My Laura will you trust the

seas, For poor Eu-gene quit home and ease, And cer-tain

pe-rils prove, Then constancy our pi-lot be, As all our freight is

love. Then constancy our pilot be, Our freight is love.

II.

Our bark shall bravely stem the tide,
Till skies clear up and storms subside,

And peace returns her Dove.
If Constancy our Pilot be,
As all our freight is love.

COLLECTION of PUBLICK ACTS, PAPERS, &c.

[Continued from page 713.]

No. XXIII.

ANSWER of the SENATE to the PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

SIR,

THE Senate of the United States have received with much satisfaction the assurances of publick prosperity contained in your speech to both Houses: The multiplied blessings of Providence have not escaped our notice, or failed to excite our gratitude.

The benefits which flow from the restoration of publick and private confidence, are conspicuous and important; and the pleasure with which we contemplate them is heightened by your assurance of those farther communications, which shall confirm their existence and indicate their source.

While we rejoice in the success of those military operations which have been directed against the hostile Indians, we lament with you the necessity that has produced them; and we participate the hope that the present prospect of a general peace, on terms of moderation and justice, may be brought into complete and permanent effect; and that the measures of government, for the security of our frontiers, may equally embrace the general interests of humanity. Our solicitude to obtain, will ensure our zealous attention to an object so warmly espoused by the dictates of benevolence, and so highly interesting to the honour and welfare of the nation.

The several subjects which you have particularly recommended, and those which remain of former sessions, will engage our early consideration. We are encouraged to prosecute them with alacrity and steadiness by the belief, that they will interest no passion but that for the general welfare, by the assurance of concert and by a view of those arduous and important arrangements which have been already accomplished.

We observe, Sir, the constancy and activity of your zeal for the publick good. The example will animate our efforts to promote the happiness of our country.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Senate,

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

No. XXIV.

The REPLY of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS manifestation of your zeal for the honour and the happiness of our country, derives its full value from the share which

your deliberations have already had in promoting both.

I thank you for the favourable sentiments with which you view the part I have borne in the arduous trust committed to the government of the United States; and desire you to be assured that all my zeal will continue to second those further efforts for the publick good, which are ensured by the spirit in which you are entering on the present session.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

XXV.

ANSWER of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR,

IN receiving your address at the opening of the present session, the House of Representatives have taken an ample share in the feelings inspired by the actual prosperity and flattering prospects of our country: And whilst, with becoming gratitude to Heaven, we ascribe this happiness to the true source from which it flows, we behold with animating pleasure, the degree in which the constitution and laws of the United States have been instrumental in dispensing it.

It yields us particular satisfaction to learn the success with which the different important measures of the government have proceeded; as well those specially provided for at the last session, as those of preceding date.

The safety of our Western Frontiers, in which the lives and repose of so many of our fellow citizens are involved, being peculiarly interesting, your communications on that subject are proportionably grateful to us.

The gallantry and good conduct of the militia, whose services were called for, is an honourable confirmation of the efficacy of that precious resource of a free state: And we anxiously wish, that the consequences of their successful enterprizes, and of the other proceedings to which you have referred, may leave the United States free to pursue the most benevolent policy towards the unhappy and deluded race of people in our neighbourhood.

The amount of the population of the United States, determined by the returns of the census, is a source of the most pleasing reflections, whether it be viewed in relation to our national safety and respectability, or as a proof of that felicity in the situation of

of our country, which favours so unexampled a rapidity in its growth : Nor ought any to be insensible to the additional motives suggested by this important fact, to perpetuate the free government established, with a wise administration of it, to a portion of the earth which promises such an increase of the number which is to enjoy these blessings within the limits of the United States.

We shall proceed with all the respect due to your patriotick recommendations, and with a deep sense of the trust committed to us by our fellow citizens, to take into consideration the various and important matters falling within the present session. And in discussing and deciding each, we shall feel every disposition whilst we are pursuing the publick welfare, which must be the supreme object with all our constituents, to accommodate, as far as possible, the means of attaining it, to the sentiments and wishes of every part of them.

No. XXVI.

REPLY of the PRESIDENT to the foregoing ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE pleasure I derive from an assurance of your attention to the objects I have recommended to you, is doubled by your concurrence in the testimony I have borne to the prosperous condition of our publick affairs. Relying on the sanctions of your enlightened judgment, and on your patriotick aid, I shall be the more encouraged in all my endeavours for the publick weal ; and particularly in those which may be required on my part for executing the salutary measures I anticipate from your present deliberations.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

No. XXVII.

REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY on the ESTIMATES for 1792.

THE Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES the Estimates herewith transmitted,

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

THE first relates to the civil list, or the expenditure for the support of government during the year 1792, (including incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments and offices) amounting to

Dols. Cts.

328,653 56

The second relating to certain liquidated claims upon the treasury ; to certain deficiencies in former estimates for the current service, and to a

provision in aid of the fund heretofore appropriated for payment of certain officers of the courts, jurors, witnesses, &c.

The third relating to the department of war, shewing the stated expenditure of that department for the year 1792,

Dols. Cts.

197,119 49

The amount of a year's pensions to invalids,

357,731 61

Pay and subsistence of sundry officers for which no appropriation has yet been made,

87,463 60½

Arrearages due upon Indian affairs for the year 1791, and the sum supposed to be necessary for the year 1792,

10,490 36

Expenses incurred for the defensive protection of the frontiers for the years 1790 and 1791, and for which no appropriation has yet been made,

39,424 71

37,339 48

Amounting together to Dollars 1,053,222 81½

As appears by No. 4, which contains a summary of the three preceeding ones, exhibiting in one view the total sum as above stated, for which an appropriation is requisite.

The funds out of which the said appropriation may be made, are, first, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars reserved annually out of the duties on imports and tonnage, by the act making provision for the debt of the United States, and for the support of the government thereof : And secondly, such surplus as shall have accrued to the end of the present year, upon the revenues heretofore established, over and above the sums necessary for the payment of interest on the publick debt during the same year, and for the satisfying of other prior appropriations.

Judging from the returns heretofore received at the Treasury, there is good ground to conclude that, that surplus, together with the above mentioned sum of six hundred thousand dollars, will be adequate to the object.

All which is humbly submitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Secretary of the Treasury.

General Estimate, for the Services of the Ensuing Year.

CIVIL LIST.

Dol. Cts. Dol. Cts.

For compensation to the president, vice president, chief justice and associate judges,

51,500

Ditto

	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Cts.
Ditto of the district judges,	21,300			
Members of the senate and house of representatives and their officers,	129,730			
Treasury department,	60,300			
Department of state,	6,300			
Department of war,	9,600			
Board of commissioners,	13,100			
Government of the western territory,	11,000			
Grant to Baron Steuben,	2,500			
Pensions granted by the late government,	2,767	73		
Incidental and contingent expenses of the civil list establishments,	20,555	83		
			328,655	56

EXTRAORDINARIES.

For discharging certain liquidated claims on the United States,	117,625	70
To making good deficiencies in the civil list establishment,	49,043	79
Clerks of courts, jurors, witnesses, &c.	5,000	
Maintenance of light houses and repairs,	16,000	
Keeping prisoners,	4,000	
Arranging the public securities,	2,450	
Purchase of hydrometers,	1,000	
Building and equipping ten cutters,	2,000	
		197,119 49

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Stated annual expenses,	357,731	61
Annual allowance to invalids,	87,463	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
For former deficient appropriations,	47,829	84
Indian department,	39,424	71
		532,449,76 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Dollars, 1,058,222,81 $\frac{1}{2}$

Treasury Department,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Nov. 4, 1791.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

No. XXVIII.

REPORT of the TRUSTEES of the SINKING FUND.

THE VICE PRESIDENT of the United States and President of the Senate, the

CHIEF JUSTICE, the SECRETARY of STATE, the SECRETARY of the TREASURY, and the ATTORNEY GENERAL, respectfully report to the Congress of the United States of America—

THAT pursuant to the Act, entitled, "An Act making provision for the reduction of the public debt," and in conformity to two resolutions agreed upon by them, one on the 15th day of January, and another on the 15th day of August last, and severally approved by THE PRESIDENT of the United States, they have caused purchases of the said debt to be made through the agency respectively of SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States, WILLIAM SETON, Cashier of the Bank of New-York, BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Collector of the District of Boston and Charleston, and WILLIAM HEATH, Collector of the district of Bermuda Hundred, to the amount of \$52,677 dollars and 14 cents, in specie, as will more particularly appear by the several documents No 1 to 8, herewith submitted as part of this report, and which specify the places where, the time when, the prices at which, and the persons of whom the said purchases have been made.

That the statements of WILLIAM SETON, and BENJAMIN LINCOLN, have not yet passed through the forms of settlement, as appears by the document No. 8, being a certified transcript from the books of the Treasury, that the amount of the stock by them respectively reported to have been purchased, have been duly transferred to the said books.

That the purchases now, and heretofore reported, amount in the whole to 1,131,364 dollars and 76 cents, for which there have been paid 699,163 dollars and 38 cents in specie. Signed in behalf of the Board,

JOHN ADAMS.

No. XXIX.

An Act granting farther Time for making Return of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants, in the District of South Carolina.

BE it enacted by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Marshal of the district of South Carolina to complete and make return of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the said district, to the President of the United States, in the form and manner prescribed by the act, intituled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," at any time on or before the first day of March next, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.
[This Act approved by the President, November 8, 1791.]

ABSTRACT of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

[Continued from page 715.]

LEGISLATURE of the UNION, THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday, November 2d. In Continuation.

M*R. Finley* laid on the table a motion, for the appointment of a committee, to report a bill or bills, to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Dayton, laid on the table a motion, that the board of commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States, and individual States, be directed to report to the house the progress they have made in such settlement; and their opinion as to the prospect which the present state of the business affords, of their speedy and final conclusion.

Mr. Gerry, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Sheriff of Suffolk county, in the state of Massachusetts, made a report, tending to grant to all persons, confined in any state, under the authority of the United States, the same privileges and immunities, to which they would be entitled, if confined under the authority of the state. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Secretary Otis, by order of the Senate, laid before the house a petition from the distillers of New York, praying some alterations in the excise law.

Thursday, November 3.

An engrossed bill granting farther time for making the return of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the district of South Carolina, being read a third time; after some debate, was passed.

Mr. Giles called up a resolution which he had laid on the table yesterday, and which with some alteration, was adopted by the house as follows:

That so much of the message and communications from the President to both houses, on the 17th of January last, as relates to the bounty lands granted to the late officers and soldiers of the state of Virginia, together with all previous proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislature of Virginia, and all other papers relative thereto, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to examine the matter thereof, and report their opinion thereon to the house.

A committee was accordingly appointed.

Mr. Sedgwick moved, for the appointment of a committee, to prepare and bring in a bill, directing the mode, in which the evidences of the debts of the United States, which have been, or may be, lost or destroyed, may be renewed. *Mr. Williamson*, moved, that the word *may be*, be struck out. This amendment was adopted: And a committee appointed.

The board of Commissioners between the United States and individual States, were ordered to report progress.

The prayer of *Francis and Isaac Choates* petition, was negatived.

The house then, pursuant to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the returns of the census. *Mr. Mublenberg* in the chair.

Mr. Sedgwick moved, that the representation should be in the ratio of one member, for every 24,000 inhabitants.

This brought on a debate, which was ended without any thing decisive being done upon the subject.

On motion of *Mr. Boudinot*, resolved, that the report of the Attorney General on the judiciary system, and certain proposed amendments to the constitution, laid on the table, during the last session of congress, should be brought forward, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

Ordered that 100 copies of the same be printed, for the use of the members.

On Motion of *Mr. Ames*, petitions were ordered to be laid on the table, and taken up, as might suit the convenience of the house, instead of being formally presented to the Speaker.

Friday, November 4.

Several petitions were presented, from officers of the late army of the United States and from widows and orphans, praying compensation, &c. which were referred to the Secretary of War.

The report on the petition of *Jeremiah Allen*, a sheriff in the state of Massachusetts, relative to the treatment of prisoners, confined for debt under the laws of the United States, was referred to the committee of the house, on the amendments proposed in the Attorney General's report, on the judiciary system.

Mr. Fitzsimons, called the attention of the house, to a subject which concerned the navigation of the United States, so far as related to the river Delaware; this was the regulation of pilots in the bay, and the lighting of light houses, beacons, piers &c. The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented a petition from *Charles Colvill*, mate of the ship *Dauphin*, Capt. P. O'Brien, which was captured on the 30th of July, 1785, by an Algerine Zebek, and the crew carried into the captivity of that regency, and condemned to hard labour. That after suffering four years of this imprisonment he had written to his brothers in Scotland, who had paid £377 10, sterling, for his ransom. The petitioner

petitioner prays for the reimbursement of this money, and commends his brother sufferers to the attention of Congress.

The order of the day, on taking into consideration the schedule of the inhabitants of the United States, for the purpose of appointing a proper ratio of representatives, in consequence of many members being absent, was postponed until Thursday next.

The House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, November 7.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a report, and sundry estimates, was laid before the house by the speaker, which were read, (*viz.*) 1st, Estimates for the year 1792. 2d, Estimate of certain liquidated claims on the treasury. 3d, Estimate relating to the department of war, 1792. One hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. *Laurance*, it was voted that the report and estimates be referred to a select committee of three members, and Messieurs *Laurance*, *Baldwin*, and *Ashe*, were accordingly appointed, who were instructed to report a bill, or bills, making appropriations accordingly.

The senate informed the house, that they had completed the bill, with amendments, granting further time for the enumeration of the inhabitants of South Carolina. This was agreed to.

The speaker laid before the house, a letter from the Vice President of the United States, with the report of the board of commissioners, appointed by the acts of the 15th of January, and 15th of August last, for purchasing in the publick stock, on the account of the United States.

The report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of sundry regimental agents, appointed by the State of Massachusetts, was read, and on motion, the report agreed to.

A report on the petition of the executors of John Torry, and John Younglove, was called for, and referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The report on the petition of John Younglove, and the counter petitions, were read, and the further consideration of the subject postponed.

Tuesday, November 8.

Several petitions, praying the renewal of certificates, that had been lost, and others from individuals of the late army, were read.

Mr. *Bourne*, of the committee of enrolment, reported the bill, allowing further time for the enumeration of the inhabitants of South Carolina, as duly enrolled. The speaker affixed his signature.

In committee of the whole on the petition of John Torry, and the report of the Secretary of War thereon, the petition and report being read, it was moved that the report be accepted. After some debate, and amendment, it was agreed to.

A message from the President of the U-

nited States, was received, with his approbation of the act, making further allowance of time, for the enumeration of the inhabitants of South Carolina.

One hundred copies, of the details of purchases, for the reduction of the publick debt, were ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, November 9.

Sundry petitions were presented, read, and referred.

Mr. *Sedgwick* of the committee appointed to report a bill, directing the mode of renewing certificates lost or destroyed, moved, that the committee be discharged from the consideration of so much of the subject referred to them, as relates to *lost* certificates.

Mr. *Laurance* and Lee objected to the discharge of the committee from the consideration of that part of the business stated in the motion. Mr. *Sedgwick* replied, and the question being put was lost.

Mr. *White* laid the following motion on the table; resolved, that a committee be appointed to provide for the settlement of unliquidated claims against the United States.

Mr. *Sedgwick*, reported a bill, directing the mode of renewing certificates lost or destroyed.

Mr. *Benson* moved, that the committee of the whole be dismissed from further considerations, on so much of the subject referred to them, as relates to certain propositions, amendatory of the judiciary system, and that said propositions be referred to a select committee of seven members to report. Agreed to.

Mr. *Laurance* moved, that the Attorney General be directed to report to this house, such further information as he may be possessed of, relative to the operation of the judiciary system. Agreed to.

A committee was appointed to prepare, and bring in a bill, or bills, for establishing a uniform system on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States. Mr. *Vining*, Mr. *Boudinot*, Mr. *Gyles*, and Mr. *Laurance*, were chosen.

A committee also was nominated, to prepare and bring in a bill, or bills, to regulate pilots, and to provide for the superintendence of light houses, beacons, buoys, and publick piers, in the bay and river Delaware, in the bay of Chesapeak, and the rivers emptying into the same.

The house then went into the petition of John Younglove, and the report of the Secretary of War, on that petition, and after much debate on the same, adopted the report.

Thursday, November 10.

The report of the committee appointed to prepare a bill, providing means for renewing the evidence of debts due by the United States, in cases where the original vouchers may have been lost or destroyed, was read.

Sundry petitions, from officers and soldiers, praying compensation, were ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating the report of the Secretary of State, on the respective situation of the vacant lands, of the north western, and south western territories of the United States, delineating the boundaries of the lands unclaimed by the Indians, as well as of those claimed by the citizens of the United States.

Ordered, that this report be referred to the committee on the sales of vacant lands, and that 200 copies be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. *Williamson* moved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to prevent invalid pensioners from selling their pensions before they became due: He said it was the duty of Congress to interfere in this business, as they were in the situation of guardians to that class of citizens, who are known not to be the most provident; and many of whom would perish for want, unless some regulation could be adopted to prevent it. Ordered that this motion lie on the table.

Mr. *Parker* moved, that the Secretary of the Treasury, be directed to report to the house, a statement of the duties arising from tonnage and impost from September 1791.

The order of the day was next proceeded upon in Committee of the whole, for taking into consideration, the census and ratio of representation of the United States, and after much debate the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The bill for settling unliquidated claims was again taken up, and after some deliberations referred to a committee of three.

Friday, November 11.

It was suggested, that, as all the most important business was in the hands of committees, the house could not expedite it by sitting from day to day. A motion was therefore made for adjournment; and the house adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, November 14.

Mr. *Baldwin* presented the petition of General James Jackson, stating the illegality of Anthony Wayne's election, and praying that Congress would suspend their determinations, until he shall be able to come forward with proofs to substantiate the charge. The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. *Laurance* presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of New York, holders of the continental money, called new emission.

A message was received from the President, communicating a copy of the resolution of the legislature of Virginia, ratifying the first amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States; also a paper respecting purchases of land on the Great Miami.

Mr. *Seney* presented a memorial from the distillers of Baltimore, praying a modi-

fication, and reduction of duties on spirits from domestic manufactures. Referred to the Secretary of the treasury. Several petitions were then read, and referred to the heads of the several departments.

That part of the President's message, which relates to the Miami lands, was referred to the committee of the land office.

The commissioners for the settlement of accounts between the United States, and the individual States, reported, that they might complete the business by July 1793.

Mr. *Parker*, presented papers authorizing the sale of an hospital in Virginia to the United States. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

In committee of the whole, Mr. *Mublenburg* in the chair—Schedule of the census. On motion to strike out 30, from the resolution before the committee.

Mr. *Hester*, wished to know how many States had ratified the 1st amendment proposed by Congress to the constitution.

The clerk informed, that the following States had ratified it, viz. New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Virginia.

Some debate ensued respecting the ratio of representation, after which on motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Tuesday, November 15.

Mr. *Sedgwick*, presented according to order, a bill respecting fugitives from justice, and from the service of their masters; which was received and read the first time, and on motion, and by special order, said bill was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day on Friday next. Agreeable to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Mublenburg* in the chair, to take into consideration, the schedule of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States: After some time spent in debate, the question was called for, that the words 30,000 be struck out, which was carried in the negative; it was then moved that 30,000 be agreed to, which passed in the affirmative. Yeas 35; nays 23. On motion ordered, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill agreeable to said resolution, and that Mr. *Page*, Mr. *Murray*, and Mr. *Macon*, be the said committee.

Wednesday, November 16.

Mr. *Goodhue* presented a petition from the merchants and distillers of the town of Salem, praying an alteration in the excise law; which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. Sundry petitions, were severally read, and referred to the secretary for the department of war.

Mr. *Browne*, presented a memorial of the freemen of the district of Kentucky, stating sundry grievances they labour under from the operation of the excise law, by the reason

reason of their being excluded from the free use of the navigation of the river Mississippi; and praying a temporary suspension thereof, until they can have the free use of the navigation of said river; which was read, and on motion, ordered, that such part of the petition, as relates to the operation of the excise law, be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for information.

The petition of sundry publick Creditors who loaned money, between September 1777, and March 1778, was called up, and a motion was made for referring it to the Secretary of the Treasury, which was negatived; and the petition ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Lawrance* called up the petition of sundry citizens of Newyork, who were holders of certain bills of credit emitted by Congress in the year 1780; and on motion, the same was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. *Baldwin* moved, that the petition of General James Jackson, be referred to a special Committee to report proceedings thereon, which was negatived. It was then moved, that it be referred to the Committee appointed to report a regular and uniform mode of proceeding in cases of contested elections of members of this house; which was agreed to.

Thursday, November 17.

Several petitions, praying compensation for services, and others requesting pensions, were read and referred to the Secretary at War.

The Committee of elections made a farther report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Lawrance* moved the following resolution, that a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill for extending the time limited for settling accounts between the United States, and individual States, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the bill directing the mode in which the evidences of the debts of the United States, which have been lost, or destroyed, may be renewed. After some time spent in debate, the Committee rose, reported the bill with sundry amendments, which were read; and after some time spent in debate, the farther consideration of the amendments was postponed until tomorrow.

Friday, November 18.

Mr. *Fining* presented the petition of the branch Pilots of Pennsylvania, Jersey and Delaware, praying an increase of their fees, which was read and referred to the Committee appointed to bring in a bill, regulating Pilots in the rivers and bays of Delaware and Chesapeake.

Sundry petitions, occupied a momentary attention, and were referred to the heads of departments.

Mr. *Page*, from the committee appointed for that purpose, presented according to order, a bill apportioning the representation of the people of the United States, according to the first enumeration, which was received and read the first time, and on motion, and by special order, said bill was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole house on Monday next.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, communicating a letter from the President of the Assembly of the French colony of the island of St. Domingo, which had been read in the Senate, and by them ordered to be sent to this house. The Clerk was directed to procure a translation.

The Speaker laid before the house, a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, communicating a statement of his indent account, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The amendments to the bill, for renewing lost or destroyed certificates were considered, and agreed to: but on the question for engrossing the bill for a third reading, it was carried in the negative, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. *Lawrance* presented a memorial from the commissioned Officers serving in the army of the United States, praying an increase of their pay, &c. which was read and referred to a select Committee of Messieurs *Lawrance, Williamson & Kitchell*.

Sundry private petitions were then read and referred. After which the house adjourned.

Monday, November 21.

The address from the General Assembly of St. Domingo, to the Congress of the United States was read.

Mr. *Wadsworth*, reported a bill more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States. Read the first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole house, and made the order for the day, on Monday next.

The report of the Committee, on the petition of General James Jackson, was referred to the Committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The report of the Committee, on the election of John Francis Mercier, was again read, and after some debate, referred to a Committee of the whole house tomorrow.

The petitions of Jason White, James Wicks, and J. E. Moore, on different subjects, were read, and referred to the several heads of department.

The order of the day, on the bill apportioning the representation of the inhabitants of the United States, according to the first enumeration, was taken up.

Mr. *Macon* moved that the first section be amended, by inserting the word *five*, before the word *thousand*.

This

This motion after some debate was negatived, as were also motions to insert 4 and 3.

Mr. Benson then moved to strike out the whole of the first section, in order to substitute another which he had prepared.

This motion respected a different modification of the section, still retaining the ratio of the representative to 30,000. Further debate ensued, and the committee rose, and reported progress.

Tuesday, November 22.

A letter from the Secretary of state, inclosing a report on the petition of Jacob Isaacs of Newport (R. I.) who had prayed a reward from government, for discovering the art of converting salt water into fresh, by easy process. This report stated an account of Mr. Isaac's pretensions, and the result was, that simple distillation, produced as great a quantity of fresh water, as the addition of Mr. Isaac's mixture.

Sundry petitions were read and referred to the Secretary of war, and the Secretary of Treasury.

Mr. Laurance repeated a bill, making appropriations for the support of government

for the year 1792. Read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, as the order of the day for next Wednesday.

Mr. Williamson presented the remonstrance, and petition of the yearly meeting of the people called quakers, in the state of North Carolina, against the duties and penalties of the militia law. Read and referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom the militia law was referred.

The petition of sundry surgeons of the late army, praying a fair and equitable settlement of their accounts was read.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee, on the election of John Francis Mercier. It was moved that the report should be accepted. This was objected against. After some lengthy debate, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

In committee of the whole, on the bill appointing the representation of the inhabitants of the United States, the committee agreed to sundry amendments, then rose, and the house adjourned.

The G A Z E T T E.

SUMMARY of FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

T U R K E Y.

THE Grand Vizier, who ordered the Bashaw's head to be cut off, for losing the last engagement with the Russians, commanded the executioner to assure him, that the glory of the crescent, and the good of his sublime highness's service, were the sole reasons for conferring this singular honour. To which, the Bashaw replied, that he was ready to die with a smile on his face.

Constantinople has lately been visited by the plague, and great numbers of Turks have fallen victims to this dreadful malady. The burial ground is nearly 14 miles square, so amazing have been the ravages of pestilence. Grand Cairo, in Egypt, has lost 1,600 persons daily for upwards of a month.

R U S S I A.

The Empress has issued orders for disbanding the major part of her Asiatick forces, and for sending them home. Each man, exclusive of his pay, is to have a certain quantity of agricultural implements, by which means the barren deserts of Siberia are to be cultivated in future.

Prince Repnin, is rewarded with a tract of territory, and 3000 peasants.

It is rumored, that the Grand Vizier, refuses to accede, to the ten propositions offered him by the Russian Court; that he declares them no less arbitrary than the ten commands of Moses; and determines to

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muster ten on the part of his master, and Mahomet, which shall equal them at least.

P O L A N D.

It is suspected that certain courts contemplate with pain, the probable effects of our revolution. We have therefore been putting ourselves in a situation to guard against all events. Considering that camps are the best schools for soldiers, the council of war has established three. The first, which is situated near Braklow, is composed of 64 squadrons, 13 battalions, and five companies of artillery. The second camp is established between the rivers Vepiz and Vistula, and formed of 22 squadrons, 4 battalions, and 1 company of artillery. The third, is situated near Minx in Lithuania, and consists of 6000 troops. Prince Joseph Poniatowski, Prince Wurtemberg, and Lieut. Gen. Juridicki, command. The total of outstanding forces are upwards of 30,000 effectives. Next year our camps will be more numerous.

P R U S S I A.

It is said, that the King has avowed his intentions of concluding a commercial treaty with the United States. Mr. Peleke, a respectable merchant, is to be appointed his Majesty's Consul General.

The marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, with the Princess Royal of Prussia, is consummated.

His

His Majesty has ordained a political catechism, to be taught all his subjects, and even the soldiery are obliged to get it by heart. Reverence for royal power, and passive obedience, are the grand principles inculcated. Sermons upon this favourite subject are preached every Sunday, and subjects and soldiers who will not attend, are to be whipped to church.

SWITZERLAND.

The military arrangements in Berne, respecting the county of Vaud, go on; and a commission of information is busied on the petition of the inhabitants. Every thing is quiet at Vevay, and orders are given for all the troops to be ready, at the shortest notice. Most of the officers however have answered, that they are ready to shed the last drop of their blood against the enemies of their country, or for the defence of their liberties, but that they will in no pretence take arms against their fellow citizens, or against the French nation, for whom the Swiss have a high regard.

ITALY.

His Holiness, has lately issued a bull against the free masons, in which he declares them capable of destroying all orders but their own.

The name of the Cardinal Bernis, is publicly erased from the list of Cardinals. The pope delivered a justificatory memorial upon the occasion, containing upwards of forty pages.

The government at Venice, has lately hung up in the dead of night, an illustrious character, supposed to be the Marquis of Vivaldi. In the morning his body was exposed to view, with the following label, "it is thus the republic punishes free masons."

The punishment of death is also awarded against all subjects, who speak favorably of the French Revolution; and exile to every stranger. Three professors in the University of Padua, have lately been confined in the prison of St. Marc, for adducing some free sentiments on the subject of politics, and inserting them in their lectures.

HOLLAND.

Their High Mightinesses the States General, have sent an answer to the letter of the king of France, notifying his acceptance of the constitution, in which their High Mightinesses acknowledge to have received the said notification, and thank his Majesty for his friendship in communicating the same. They further assure the king, that they shall always be happy in every occurrence that can tend to the personal happiness of his Majesty, and the prosperity of the kingdom of France.

GERMANY.

The Emperor, has been pleased to acknowledge the French National flag, by a rescript to all his magistrates in due form.

The talk, of hostile measures, being adopted against the Gallick constitution, is nearly laid aside.

SPAIN.

The Emperor of Morocco, has invested Ceuta, with upwards of twenty four thousand men. He commenced a vigorous attack, and 4000 of his number were killed in a few minutes.

Our court are determined upon establishing a colony at Trinidad, which for upwards of a century, has belonged to the royal domains, and may be deemed an earthly paradise.

FRANCE.

The municipality of Paris, have come to a resolution, to testify their gratitude to M. de la Fayette, for the services rendered by him to the capital.

1. By striking a medal in honour to this brave citizen soldier; the emblems, &c. of which are to be furnished by the academy of inscription.

2. By presenting him with the statue of his friend, General Washington, executed by Mr. Houdon.

3. They have ordered this decree to be engraved on the pedestal of the bust of M. la Fayette, presented two years since by the States of America, to the City of Paris.

A ship from Africa has lately brought over two Albinos, a species of men very weak and timid, who are found in the interior parts of Africa, and of whom the negroes are very fond. Their complexion instead of a reddish, or brown colour, resembles that of linen, or rather blanché wax; their hair and eyebrows are of a texture of the finest silk; their eyes, instead of resembling those of men, look rather like those of partridges. In their shape, they resemble the Laplanders; but the form of their heads is like those of other people; their hair, their eyes, and their ears, are of a different kind, and they possess scarcely any thing in common with men, but their stature, with their faculty and thought, though in a degree greatly inferior to ours.

Twenty seven newspapers are now published daily in Paris, besides the journal of debates and decrees, printed by order of the National Assembly.

The sum of 50,000 livres, has been presented by order of the King, to relieve the poor of his kingdom.

The workmen, in digging into the foundations of the Bastille, have lately discovered another subterraneous cavern, at an amazing depth, and several human skeletons were found therein, but whose they are, is totally uncertain.

Mr. Bailly, the patriotick Mayor of Paris, has sent in his resignation, but the earnest intreaties of the Municipality, prevailed upon him to tarry, till November.

The chief Secretary of the order of St. Francis, has published an estimate of their number previous to the revolution, and fixes it at 300,000 in Europe; besides these, there were 400,000 mendicant Monks, exclusive of those with gifted habits. One hundred and twenty millions per annum, was their subsistence.

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The encouragement given to printing the debates of the National Assembly is very remarkable: There are four boxes at each corner of the house, concealed with wire lattices, where secretaries take the debates, and send them to the press in sentences; so that the debate appears in two hours after the assembly rises, which is generally about three o'clock, P. M.

The Penal Code is at length finished, and when compared to the criminal laws of most of the European states, may be declared extremely mild. In form of the additional articles, they have with great propriety, endeavoured to appal the multitude from the commission of certain crimes, by the ceremonial that is to take place, before execution.

A tribunal for the trial and punishment of all offences in the arsenals, and on board the fleet, while in harbour, has also been instituted.

Juries, in criminal causes, are not to take place till the year 1792.

The King was received with astonishing eclat, by the National Assembly on the day of their dissolution. The following speech, which his Majesty pronounced, was received with great applause.

GENTLEMEN,

"You have terminated your labours, the constitution is finished. I have promised to maintain it, and cause it to be executed; it is proclaimed by my orders. This constitution from which France expects prosperity, this fruit of your cares and watchings, will be your recompense. France made happy by your labours, will communicate her happiness to you.

Return to your homes, and tell your fellow citizens, that the happiness of the French has been, and ever will be, the object of my wishes; that I neither have, nor can have, any interest but the general interest; that my prosperity consists only in the publick prosperity; that I shall exert all the powers entrusted to me, to give efficacy to the new system; that I shall communicate it to foreign courts; and shall in every thing prove, that I can only be happy in the happiness of the people of France.

Tell them also, that the revolution has reached its period, and that the firmest support of the constitution is now the re-establishment of order. You, Gentlemen, in your several departments, will undoubtedly second my vigilance and care with all your power; you will give the first example of submission to the laws which you have framed; in the capacity of private citizens, you will display the same character, as in the capacity of publick men; and the people seeing their Legislators exercise in private life those virtues which they have proclaimed in the National Assembly, will imitate them, discharge with pleasure the obligations which the publick interest imposes on them, and cheerfully pay the taxes decreed by their representatives. It is by this

happy union of sentiments, of wishes, and exertions, that the constitution will be confirmed, and the nation enjoy every blessing."

The first legislature under the new constitution was formed at Paris early in October. The new assembly met, and in their session, declared itself formed into a legislative assembly; after which all the members arose, and lifting up their hands twice, took the oath, to live free or die.

The king, has recently issued an address to his subjects, in which he acknowledges his acceptance of the new constitution; makes the strongest professions of an ardent zeal, to apply it to the good of the state; and exhorts the people to lay aside all party feuds.

M. Montmorin, the minister for foreign affairs, has formally notified to all the courts of Europe, the royal acceptance of the constitution.

The exiled princes will in all probability return home; dispatches have been forwarded to them by the king and queen.

The municipality of Paris, as the first effort to aid their fellow citizens, in deriving the greatest possible advantage from the new constitution, have proposed the following questions.

1. What are the best means within the power of the municipality, of exciting in Paris, the efforts of industry, and encouraging in it the establishment of manufactures of all kinds?

2. What are the best means, within the power of the municipality, of procuring for the capital all the advantages, which it may hope from general commerce with respect to its situation, the number and character of its inhabitants, its connexion with the department of the kingdom, and with foreign nations?

For each of the two best papers on these questions, to be sent in before the 1st of February, they offer a gold medal of 600 livres value; and for each of the four next, a gold medal of 200 livres value.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A partial change of ministry is spoken of, with some confidence. Duke of Portland to be first Lord of the Treasury. Marquis of Buckingham, first Lord of the Admiralty. Charles Fox and Lord Hawkesbury, Secretaries of state. Duke of Grafton, President of the Council. Duke of Leeds, Privy Seal. Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord John Cavendish, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Grey Cooper, and Mr. Sheridan, Secretaries of the Treasury. Burke and Steele, joint Pay Masters General.

The rise of cottons in the London market, has been very great; every species of cotton manufacture has risen from 12 and an half to 20 per cent. The spring exportations will be rated at 15 per centum, higher than last year.

Many of the American vessels, have laboured under great difficulties, from informality

formality of manifests, irregularity in their crews, and more than a due proportion of spirits. The Brig Betty, Captain Salter, of Portsmouth, was refused entry in the Clyde for six weeks, in consequence of the tonnage and built, being omitted in the manifest.

Capt. Young, lately sailed from Shuan Bay, Scotland, for America, with 600 emigrants. Five other vessels have sailed from the Highland ports, with passengers for the western world. Thus our country is depopulating, and America, continually increasing with new supplies of men.

So miserable is the present establishment of the soldiery in England, that passengers are accosted at the corner of every street, by applications for money. The Prince of Wales's gate, in St. James's Park, is not exempted from this scandalous imposition. As his Royal Highness keeps 600 horses, he had better dispose of a few, and relieve his body guards from beggary.

The Old Man, with New Teeth.

There is now living in Carnarvonshire, one William Thomas, a farmer, aged 102 years, who after being toothless for upwards of 20 years, experienced not long since, an unusual swelling in the gums, on each side of his mouth, which was succeeded, by a complete set or double teeth, so found and firm, that he can eat the hardest crust. What is very singular, they are not accompanied by any teeth either in the upper or lower gum in the front of his mouth.

An Extraordinary Character.

Mr. John Strong, of Carlisle, diaper weaver, although stone blind, has not only worked at his business for several years, but made almost every article of his household furniture. The same gentleman finished the model of a loom, with a man working in it, and two women boxing for the web. And afterwards completed an organ. He is also considered as one of the best guides in the country.

The wonderful Leaf.

Among the few curiosities imported from Botany Bay, is a leaf of very uncommon properties. The most extraordinary is, that when dried, even without being pulverised, it goes off, on the application of a match, with an explosion somewhat similar to gun powder; and the air is afterwards agreeably perfumed. Experiments are now making to try, what force it may possess, compared with other materials of explosion.

The Ingenious Shoemaker.

One of this craft, at Kilkenny, has contrived a curious pair of Shoes, which are without any seam, or perceptible joining, and appear to be moulded of one entire piece of leather.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Mr. de Toussard, has taken the negro camp at Limbe, by storm, and left 230 dead on the field. The Curate of Limbe, was found in command among the insurgents, and immediately hung up.

On the 9th of November, the Mulattoes and whites at Port au Prince, made a firm peace: It lasted but a few days, for on the 21st war again broke out, and an action ensued, in which several were killed or wounded on both sides, and the town of Port au Prince set on fire, and the most valuable part of it consumed, together with millions of property. This place now exhibits a scene of the greatest distress and confusion imaginable; every vessel is filled with the unfortunate inhabitants of all ages and sexes, many of whom have lost their all. The white inhabitants, greatly enraged at the burning of the town, formed the horrid design of executing every Mulattoe, man, woman and child, within their power; an indiscriminate slaughter took place, and hundreds of innocent victims fell a sacrifice to their fury.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Late accounts from Jamaica, mention exceeding heavy rains having fallen, in the eastern parts of that island, about the beginning of October. Considerable damage is said to have been done to the stores, houses, &c. in Kingston, the water having rushed down in immense torrents from the vast extent of the Leguanna heights. Most of the public roads were rendered impassable for wheel carriages. We do not hear of any lives being lost, excepting a few Negroes.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

The island of St. Thomas, experienced very severe effects, from a hurricane, on the 24th of October. Most of the vessels were driven from their moorings, and several forced on shore. At St. Martins, the consequences were still more terrible; and St. Eustatius has suffered very considerably.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

St. Eustatius—A Negro wench, the property of Mr. Barnes of this island, some weeks after being delivered of a child, died. The care of the unfortunate infant devolved upon its grandmother, a grey headed old woman, eighteen years past child bearing! She eagerly did every thing in her power to comfort the infant, and to relieve its cries, would frequently put it to her breast. The happy consequence of this maternal attention was, that in a few days, she came to suckling, and now continues so to do with a fine breast of milk.

DOMESTICK CHRONICLE.

GEORGIA.

THE famous chief, Augustus William Bowles, has arrived among the Creeks. His appearance at the very moment, when they were preparing to execute the treaty of peace with the United States, has thrown that people into great confusion.

He has spread reports, that he has three ships, laden with arms, goods, cannon, &c. that if the Creeks grant permission, he will establish a fort, erect trading houses, and supply all their wants at the most reasonable rates.

In his general letters to the commissioners for running the boundary line, he declares Alexander M'Gillivray to be an impostor, and avers that the former treaty shall not be executed.

The Indians, distracted by his arts, have entreated the United States, to wait until the spring, that they may determine in the interim whether Bowles, is the *lying Captain*, as they style him, or no.

General M'Gillivray, on the other hand, warmly recommends the running of the line, without paying the least attention to Bowles.

A considerable detachment of the troops of the United States, Mr. Ellicott the surveyor, and three respectable commissioners, having waited from the 1st of October, to the beginning of November, for the appearance of the Indian commissioners, now despair of accomplishing the business this season.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Hon. John F. Grinke, has been unanimously elected Grand Master of the ancient and honourable society of Free Masons, for this state; and his instalment will be on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, December 27th.

The rice crops of the present season, are much larger than were ever before known in Carolina. The immense annual increase in the production of this useful article, so much in demand all over Europe, may be owing to the following causes. The growing use of machines for beating out the rice; and the introduction of ploughs in the room of hoes.

Some gentlemen, having discovered a negro boy, fastened to a post, with a nail drove through his ear, humanely relieved him from torture; and have presented his master, R. M. Queen, to the magistracy, in order for prosecution. The negro act, will be revised, early in the next session.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Circuit Court of the United States closed at Newbern, on the 2d week in November. Nathan Round, was arraigned on an Indictment found against him, by the grand jury, for piratically running away with the Sloop Polly and cargo, belonging to Brown and Co, of Rhode Island; but for

want of sufficient number of jurors of the original pannel, his trial was postponed until the next term.

VIRGINIA.

On Sunday, the 27th, a very melancholy affair took place, near Chester Gapt, Culpepper county. Mr. John Johnson having a dispute with Capt. James Browning, his brother in law, respecting a negro slave, Johnson in a passion went to the house of Capt. Browning armed with a rifle, and on seeing the object of his fury, declared he came with the intention of killing either Browning or his son. Capt. Browning finding his life in danger, took his rifle, and retreated behind the stable, and being pursued by Johnson, fired, and lodged the contents in the breast of Johnson, of which he expired on the spot. Capt. Browning then went, and delivered himself up to a magistrate.

MARYLAND.

The French citizens resident in Baltimore, assembled to celebrate the happy event of Louis XVI. acceptance of the constitution, and among other highly philanthropick and elegant toasts, gave the following;

The Bishop of Autun, and the virtuous, the patriotick Clergy of France; may the light of reason drive fanaticism from their hearts, and teach them that the citizen's duties towards religion and his country are inseparable.

The general amnesty; may those that have erred from a difference of political opinion, recover from their error, reenter their country; and may they be received in its bosom, in a manner that will forever make them cherish it.

The memory of those virtuous citizens, who gloriously died for the establishment of civil liberty.

The author of Common Sense and his works.

DELAWARE.

The subscription book, for opening the canal and lock navigation, in our sister state, between the rivers Susquehannah and Schuylkill, by the waters of Quintipahilla, and Tuspehocon, was opened, by the commissioners on the first of December, when upwards of 500 shares, were subscribed before one o'clock, and the books closed against further subscription, these shares being the full number, allowed by government.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The new ship Delaware, boasts a new improvement in the method of steering. The wheel commonly made use of acts upon a rope, which communicates motion to the rudder. This rope is liable to wear and break, especially when most wanted in rough weather; besides, by working a short time, it stretches and gets slack; this proves a
great

great inconvenience in forms. The wheel of the Delaware, moves on an axis, to which a cast iron wheel of much smaller dimensions, with cogs, is fixed. This cogged wheel consequently revolves with the larger one, to which the force is applied, and acts in its turn upon the segment of a circle, with corresponding cogs.

NEW JERSEY.

The subscriptions to the manufactory filled with such rapidity, that at the first meeting of the subscribers at Trenton, to choose directors, there appeared to be one thousand shares subscribed for, more than the plan embraced. The Yorkers are the principal stockholders in this useful institution; and with pleasure we mention, that in the whole business, they have acted with great liberality towards the subscribers in this state.

WESTERN TERRITORY.

The grand army of the United States, under command of Major General St. Clair, were attacked by the Indians, on the 4th of November, at about 15 miles from the Miami town. The savages fought with unaccustomed fury, and after an engagement of four hours, totally defeated the Americans, who lost 46 officers killed, and 600 privates on the field of battle. General St. Clair, made good his retreat, to Fort Jefferson, and from thence to Fort Washington; having abandoned his camp, as it stood, and lost all the baggage and eight pieces of artillery.

It is said that 5000 Kentuckians are on their march, to succour Fort Jefferson, recapture the baggage and burn the Indian towns if possible.

At the time of the engagement, there were upwards of 50 women in the American camp, only four of whom escaped.

General St. Clair's tent was surrounded by the Indians, but the quarter guard by the dexterous use of the bayonet, repelled them. The General had eight balls through his clothes.

General Butler was wounded and carried to his tent, to have his wounds dressed: An Indian watched where he was carried to, then broke through our men, and tomahawked the General and the Surgeon, before he fell himself.

The Mountain Leader, a Chickasaw, with a part of his nation, were out on command, at the time of action. It is feared they are cut off.

One of the Chickasaws killed and scalped eleven of the enemy with his own hands; engaging with the 12th, he was unfortunately slain.

The conduct of General St. Clair, as is the case in misfortune, will be scrutinized; but we trust, his general conduct, bears the test of examination.

NEW-YORK.

The pot ash Manufactory, at Cooper's town, Otsego, is in a flourishing condition. The climate of this new settlement, is said

to be peculiarly favorable to the breed of sheep; and the wolves, the great number of which were heretofore a discouraging circumstance to the planter, are almost exterminated. Fulling mills are erected, and home made linen has already become an article of no inconsiderable value. Manufactures of woollen and hemp are in contemplation, and great quantities of Maple sugar annually exported. All these capital improvements are but of four years standing.

The Cincinnati of this State, have honored the memory of their departed Brother, the Count de Luzerne, by wearing the accustomed mourning 21 days.

A Collection was lately made of £275. for the use of our Charity Schools.

Complaints having been made, that a number of white people had intruded upon the lands, reserved for the Indians, in the territory of our state, William Colbreath, Esq. High Sheriff, was ordered to dispossess them, which accordingly he did, allowing them only to move off their goods, when he fired their houses and other buildings, to the number of thirteen.

CONNECTICUT.

We are informed that a Machine has lately been invented at Newhaven, to goby water, which takes wool or cotton in their raw state, and without any or very trifling natural labour, cards, spins, and weaves to great perfection. This machine, is so invented as to raise water from a pond or lake sufficient to put it in motion.

The inhabitants of the sea port towns have stated their losses, during the war, by the inroads of the British at £300,000; and offered 350,000 dollars for a quit claim of the territory owned by this state, South of Lake Erie.

The samples of Buttons from our Manufactory, presented to the inspection of the members of Congress, afford the fullest evidence of our ability to furnish that necessary article, without imports.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Circuit Court of the United States was opened at Providence on the 7th instant, before the Hon. Chief Justice Jay, Judges Cushing, and Marchant. The Grand Jurors being sworn, an excellent charge was delivered.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

On Wednesday evening the 28th, a number of the Hon. Legislature and inhabitants of Portsmouth, were highly gratified, by the exertion of Mr. Bishop's oratorical powers, in behalf of the poor children of this metropolis. James M. Sewall, Esq. and the lovers of harmony, did their utmost to please; and in one word the powers of eloquence and musick, were most agreeably combined.

The liberal subscriptions of a number of gentlemen and ladies, have established a theatre, at Bow Street, which was opened on the 20th ult, with considerable eclat.

VERMONT.

VERMONT.

Col. Enoch Hale, of Rockingham, who built the bridge over Bellow's falls Connecticut river, has planned and begun the work of cutting a canal, for the purpose of building mills, and for the building of locks, to carry boats by said falls, which will save much expense to those who load up and down the river.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Commonwealth, has drawn 17000 dollars, in the last class of the Semi Annual Lottery.

The festival of St. John the Evangelist, was celebrated at Col. Colman's, on the 27th, by the St. John's Lodge of ancient Masons. At which the officers of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, and of other Lodges, with a number of the fraternity, attended.

The thanks of the corporation of Harvard College, have been given to John Gardiner, Esq. for his renewed attention to the interest of the University, in a late generous donation of scarce and valuable books, on law, agriculture, &c.

The town of Boston having long regretted the ill regulations of their police, have at length appointed a committee of twenty one respectable gentlemen, to report such rules and regulations, as may be of service in future, and give energy to the whole system of town finance.

The Beverly Cotton Manufactory, has lately sent out a number of Thicketts, Jeans, &c. to Philadelphia, which have been pronounced equal to any English.

The Committee of Stockholders, in the Bank of the United States, have fixed upon a commodious building in State street, part of which has long been the Law Office of the Hon. T. Dawes, jun. Esquire, for the transacting of business in the branch assigned to Massachusetts.

Our neighbours at Halifax, have advertised for 1000 Tons of Shipping, to transport their blacks to the new settlement of the British Government, at Sierra Leone.

The Rev. Peter Thatcher, Pastor of the Congregational Church in Brattle Street, has had the Degree of Doctor in Divinity, conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Isaiah Thomas, Esq. of Worcester, has finished his edition of the Royal Quarto Bible. In professional style it is superiour to any heretofore attempted in America, and those who have carefully examined it, pronounce the work to be accurate. He has also nearly completed a Royal Folio Edition of the same, equally correct and elegant, with nearly 50 Copperplate engravings, at his own expense.

The Humane Society have reelected all their former Officers, for the year ensuing. The Hon. Thomas Russell, Esquire, presented to this benevolent Institution upwards of three hundred pounds in public Securities, and a Seal for the Society.

The last concert was extremely brilliant, the musick was well chosen, and happily executed. A little Miss Moncrieff filled concert hall with delight and astonishment. A beautiful child of only eight years, and two months old, possessed of such sweetness, strength, and compass of voice, was never before heard in this part of the world.

TABLE of CASUALTIES, &c. &c.
FIRES.

NEWYORK.--Mr. John Haller's work shop, burnt down.

MASSACHUSETTS.--Stockbridge, Mr. Ezekiel Stone's shop, consumed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.--Ralph Izard's house burnt; Miss Walter, perished in saving two negro children.

PENNSYLVANIA.--Philadelphia, A house burnt in Market Street, and Mr. Crescen's stable.

DROWNED.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.--A young woman and negro man drowned.

MASSACHUSETTS.--Pownalborough, Mr. Peter Le Mercier.

VERMONT.--Two young men and one woman lost, in crossing Onion river.

SUICIDES.

VIRGINIA.--A gentleman shot himself, in consequence of losing his estate, by gambling.

PENNSYLVANIA.--Philadelphia, A labouring man hung himself.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.--Mr. Jewell, run over, by a loaded team.

CONNECTICUT.--Mr. Charles Willicott, by the fall of a beam, on his head.

VERMONT.--A child killed, by a bear.

MASSACHUSETTS.--Captain Joseph Franklin, by a loaded cart passing over his body.

EXECUTIONS.

VIRGINIA.--William Smith, for forgery; John Driver and Emanuel Driver, for Burglary.

PENNSYLVANIA.--Delong, for the murder of his wife.

ORDINATIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.--Rev. Jonathan Osgood, at Gardiner.

RHODE ISLAND.--Rev. J. Briggs, at Tiverton.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS.--Boston, Mr. Joseph Robertson, to Miss Jenny Beals; Mr. George Singleton, to Miss Lydia Gilbert Harris; Mr. John Salmons, to Miss Betty Sitren; Mr. Samuel Maynard, to Miss Deborah Coates; Brookline, Mr. Moses Davis, to Miss Rebecca Sharp; Charlestown, Mr. Joseph Lamson, to Miss Suky Frothingham; Warham Parks, Esq., to Miss Gorham; Exeter, Mr. Jonathan F. Sleeper, to Miss Dolly Tilton; Fireburg, Capt. Joseph Cowdin, to Miss Martha Fox; Haverhill, Joseph Burrit, Esq. to Miss Susanna Milliken; Medway, Mr. John Clarke,

to Miss Kezia Hobbs; *Northborough*, Capt. Samuel Wood, to Miss Susannah Fife; *Needham*, Mr. Benjamin Slack, to Miss Sally Kingsbury; *Reading*, Mr. Paul Sweetser, to Mrs. Elizabeth Walton; *Shrewsbury*, Mr. Joseph Stone, to Miss Bridget Cushing; *Smithfield*, Mr. Seth Western, to Miss Lydia Arnold; *Salem*, Capt. Amos Hovey, to Miss Deborah Stuart; Mr. Samuel Brooks, to Miss Betty Gill.

DEATHS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Boston*, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, 67; Mr. Peter le Douxe; Mr. Peter Darling, 42; Mrs. Margaret Bradford; Mrs. Susanna Stevens, 87; Mrs. Elizabeth Millar; Mrs. Mary Doggett; Mrs. Elizabeth Wifwall; Mr. Paul Farmer, 77; Miss Nancy Gorham; Mrs. Jane Burdick, 46.—*Brookfield*, Mrs. Sarah Parkman, 34.—*Beverly*, Mrs. Alston, 90; Mr. John Gale.—*Boxford*, Mrs. Sarah Perley, 54.—*Bridgewater*, Mrs. Martha Burr.—*Chelsea*, Mr. Samuel Watts, 76.—*Dover*, Mr. Shadrach Hodgdon, 87.—*Grafton*, Col. John Goulding.—*Hanover*, Hon. Joseph Cushing, Esq.—*Monson*, Mr. Oliver Chapin, 24; Mrs. Anna Kibbey, 37.—*Medford*, Mr. John Bishop, 70.—*Marshfield*, Mrs. Anna Waterman.—*Newburyport*, Mrs. Mary Tracev.—*Portland*, Mr. Bristol Fox.—*Partridgefield*, Mr. Joseph Witter, 93.—*Stockbridge*, Mrs. L. Willard, 29.—*Sutton*,

Lieut. Nehemiah Putnam, 73.—*Sheffield*, Mrs. Heacock, 42.—*Salem*, Mrs. Mehitable Archer, 31; Mr. Samuel Billing; Miss Elizabeth Bowditch, 20.—*Sunderland*, Mrs. Mary Ames, 99.—*Weymouth*, Mrs. Mariam White, 62.—*Westhampton*, Mrs. Eunice Clark, 41.—*Westminster*, Mrs. Lucy Whitney, 21.—*Worcester*, Mr. Benjamin Childs.—*York*, Mrs. Mary Prentiss, 90.

NORTHCAROLINA.—Mr. Arthur Trip, 31.

SOUTHCAROLINA.—Dr. Moses Bart-ram.

PENNSYLVANIA.—William Rush, Esq. 72; Capt. Philip Brown.

NEWYORK.—Dr. Charles M. Knight; Major Thomas Moncrieffe.

CONNECTICUT.—Capt. Martin Kellogg; Rev. John Ellsworth; Mr. Charles Phelps; Mr. John Buncie, 74; Mrs. Mary Menton, 82; Mr. Joseph Dalton; Mr. Perricles Newberry; Mrs. Eunice Hoyt; Mrs. Pickett; Mrs. Martha Ellsworth, 49.

NEWHAMPSHIRE.—Mr. Joseph Appleton; Capt. Joseph Wells; Mr. Alexander Hunter, 92; Mr. Daniel Hart, 50.

RHODEISLAND.—Mrs. Rebecca Purchis, 102; Mrs. Eliza Brayton, 54; Mrs. Lydia Burrell, 73; Rev. Dr. Joseph Torrey; Col. Thomas Angell; Miss Lydia Olney; Miss Betsey Gladding, 21; Mrs. Badger.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, for DECEMBER, 1791.

D.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Wind.	Weather.
	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.		
1	29 94	29 90	29 61	40	46 5	46	SE. E.	Cloudy, Rain.
2	47	52	75	56	49	35	S. SW. W.	Cloudy, Fair.
3	30 04	30 01	30 25	28	37	25 5	W. NW.	Fair.
B	26	20	12	26 5	40	34 1	NW. E.	Fair, Hazy.
5	29 97	97	79	31	41	33	NE.	Haz. Cl. Snow, ni.
6	59	54	51	30	31 5	27 5	NW.	Cloudy, Fair.
7	46	40	31	23	28	25 5	NW.	Cloudy, Fair.
8	26	21	22	23	26	20	NW.	Clou. Hazy, Fair.
9	25	27	35	16	27	19 5	SW.	Fair.
10	51	58	70	18	29	20	SW. W.	Fair.
B	81	83	84	25	45 5	35 5	SW. SE.	Fair, Cloudy.
12	76	61	22	39	37	37	N.	Rain.
13	28 65	28 67	28 78	34	33	28	SW.	Rain, Cloudy, Fair.
14	28 89	96	29 20	25	27	22	W.	Cloudy, Fair, Snow.
15	29 35	29 38	45	20	36 5	28	W. SW.	Fair.
16	44	33	43	25	35	35	SW.	Fair, Clou. Snow.
17	73	82	68	29	38	29	W. SW.	Fair.
B	88	70	63	30	36	33	N.	Rain, Cloudy.
19	70	73	87	33	34 5	32	NW.	Rain, Cloudy.
20	90	76	77	26	25	22	N.	Cloudy.
21	88	89	89	17	25	28	NW.	Cloudy, Snow.
22	56	47	61	36	27	16	SE. W.	Ra. Cl. Fa. Sn.
23	87	88	88	11 5	22	14 5	W. SW.	Fair.
24	86	82	72	17	24	11	SW. W.	Cloudy, Fair.
B	63	49	46	5	19 5	22	W. SW.	Fair, Cloudy.
26	55	56	51	21	39 5	34	SW.	Fair, A. B.
27	65	67	73	35	47	30	SW.	Fair, A. B.
28	66	54	50	26	39 5	37	W. SW.	Cloudy, Fair.
29	74	80	97	29	31 5	23	W.	Fair.
30	30 05	99	96	18	34 5	30	W. SW.	Fair, Hazy.
31	29 90	98	30 11	30	45	28	SW. NW. N.	Fair.

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